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COMMUNITY PROJECT IN AFRICA

Constructing the new road by voluntary labour up the face of the 400-foot escarpment near UVURN, Eastern Nigeria. Great trees have to be felled to cut the road. There is no way of hauling away the timber; So it is burnt on site.

Blunted spears are their tools as they work to the music of drums & pipes. The Ibo people of Mgbidi in Eastern Nigeria make a road to take traffic to their town for the first time.

Pilgrim's Progress—Indian Version

SEE PAGE 4

WEEK-END FUN

Less Known Of Well Known

BY R. K. DALAL

THE common man enjoys the Witticisms and humour of great writers, musicians scientists and statesmen of all ages. It is often the spice added to the appreciation of their handiwork — whether books, politics or inventions.

The lighter side of life of famous men and women has produced many enjoyable tit-bits, some of which are gleaned here.

WHISTLER

When Whistler had finished a portrait of a well-known celebrity, he asked him whether he liked it.

"No, I can't say I do Mr. Whistler, and you must really admit it's a bad work of art."

"Yes," replied the artist, looking at his sitter through his monocle, "but then you must admit that you are a bad work of nature."

* * *

MOZART

Mozart was once asked by a young man for advice on the best way to write a symphony. Not wishing to be unkind or discouraging, the composer suggested tactfully, 'You are quite young. Why not begin with a simpler form — ballads?

'But you composed symphonies when you were ten years old,' persisted the young man.

'Yes,' replied Mozart, 'but I didn't ask how?

* * *

ENRICO CARUSO

What's in a name? Even at the height of his career Enrico Caruso felt at times that the public was more attracted to his name than to his voice. Often he would make a little home test to see whether such was the case.

One night at the Metropolitan before curtain time, and with the house filled with MUSIC LOVERS, he stepped into the dressing room of a tenor who was to sing a minor role.

"Please," said Caruso, "I've got to find something out. Will you do me a favour? Let me sing your aria tonight."

The bewildered tenor nodded agreement.

Caruso put everything he had into the song. Never had he sung with more power or clarity. When he had finished, the applause was faint and half-hearted. Sadly he walked from the stage.

"It is not Caruso they want," he murmured with a shake of his head, "it's only the knowledge that they are hearing Caruso!".

* * *

JOHN D. ROCKFELLER

John D. Rockfeller once stopped at a hotel desk.

"I want the cheapest room you have."

"But, sir, when your son stays here he takes the best suite we have."

"Yes, he has a rich father."

* * *

DEAN SWIFT

A tired, eccentric Irish clergyman, much in love with nature, was wandering through the countryside one summer day when a thunderstorm came up.

Near the roadside was a large apple tree, but when he hastened to its protecting branches he found a party of young people already huddled there. One girl was weeping convulsively. The drenched clergyman asked why.

"Oh, sir," she choked "we were on our way to church to be mar-

[illegible]his the young man?" asked the cleric, nodding to the youth at her side.

"Yes, sir," sobbed the girl.

"Never mind the storm," the cleric said. "I'll wed you two, here and now."

Opening his prayer book, he read the marriage service to the dramatic accompaniment of thunder and lightning. Then he tore a leaf from his book and wrote and signed a certificate, handing it to the now-radiant bride.

"Under a tree in stormy weather I married this man and woman together; let none but Him who rules the thunder sever this man and woman asunder."

None of the wedding party seemed to recognize the signature "Dean Shift," so he snatched back the paper and added "Author,

(Continued on page 23, col. 1)

There was an argument between a taxi driver and an old lady who had just alighted from the vehicle.

Evidently they'd been having a heated exchange of words. The old lady was trembling with rage and the taxi driver was pulling viciously at the brim of his cap.

"Don't try to tell me anything, young man," the old lady said. "I have not been riding taxis all these years for nothing!"

"Yeah," snapped the driver, "but I'll bet you had a good try at it!"

* * *

"I don't believe you know the meaning of the word 'courtship,'" said the designing young woman.

"Don't I?" replied the wary young man. "Courtship means running after a woman until she catches you!"

* * *

A boxer was coming to after being knocked out. "So my opponent is the champion now?" he asked.

"Not him," replied the second. "He's been beaten twice since he knocked you out."

* * *

An actress came off the stage after a successful first night, and was surprised when the manager handed her a bunch of flowers and a packet of marigold seeds.

"The flowers are from a gentleman in the stalls, and the seeds from a Scotman in the gallery," was his explanation.

* * *

Henpeck, safely out of his wife's hearing, was letting himself go. To a friend who complained of some domestic difficulty, he said, grandly: "My dear boy, we never have trouble of that sort in our house. If I say a thing is to be done, I insist upon it being done."

"And is it?"

"Of course," replied Henpeck, "er —even if I have to do it myself."

* * *

A wealthy old man with a weakness for gambling called his children round his bedside "You must all promise me," he said, "never to touch a card. Above all, I would warn you against playing baccarat. It is a game which will cost you a fortune, waste your time, ruin your health. Do you all promise never to play baccarat?"

"Yes, father!" in chorus.

"And remember—if you do play, always take the bank!"

* * *

"Do you have much variety at your boarding-house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

* * *

On a children's radio programme, the master of ceremonies was questioning little Peter. "How old are you, Peter?"

"Six."

"Six," repeated the radio man. "Well, you're pretty young... Is your mother here with you?"

"Yes" beamed the boy. "She's that lady in the front row with the new false teeth."

* * *

The ardent young man was very talkative. "You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen," he murmured. "I long to hold you in my arms, to caress you, to kiss your eyes, you ears, your lips—to whisper, 'I love you!' I——

But she cut him short, "Well," she suggested, "I suppose it can be arranged."

* * *

"Is that hair tonic any good?"

"Well, I spilled some of it on my comb last week and now it's a brush."

* * *

Donald and Mary decided to adopt a child, and asked at the orphanage for a little girl. One was produced, and Mary was about to close the bargain when Donald tapped her shoulder. "Mary," he whispered, "let's have a boy. Hae ye forgotten the wee lad's cap we found in the train?"

* * *

The busy film magnate asked his secretary where his pencil was.

"It's behind your ear," she replied.

"Come, come," snaped the big shot. "I'm a busy man. Which ear?"

* *

Quizzed by his brother about the meaning of truth, a three-year-old answered: "It means— which one of us did it."

Youngster's viewpoint: Work is something other people think of for you to do—play is what you think of yourself.

* *

A child's comment on money-boxes: "They teach children to become misers and parents to become bank robbers."

After explaining the meaning of the word "responsibility" to her class of seven-year-olds, the teacher asked the youngsters to tell about their responsibilities at home. "My responsibility," said one particularly strenuous little boy, "is to get out and stay out."

WAITING FOR THE KILL

Knox in 'The Nashiville Banner'

WHEN WOMEN FOUGHT FOR LOVE

BY MELVIN FISHLEY

WHEN two young Californian girls decided to settle their differences with a car duel not so long ago, another pace was written in the long and interesting history of women duellists. In this particular case, the police intervened and both combatants were arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

Duels fought by women have not always proved so farcical, however. A well-known fencing master asserts that more than a hundred duels have been fought by the fair sex within the past century. And 95 per cent of them were performed in deadly earnest —usually for the love of a man.

One fact which has emerged from these combatants is that the man who has directly or indirectly been the cause of the duel, invariably marries someone else. The prospect of home life, with rapiers at hand, appears to have no charm for the average male.

This was evident in a duel in Mexico between Marta Duran and Janna Luna, both of whom were in love with a young man named Don Rafael Riquelma. Janna Luna succeeded in killing her rival, but the sight of poor Marta with a deep sword wound in her bosom so horrified Riquelma that he ran off and was never seen or heard of again.

Similar Sequel

A duel between two women on the French Riviera had a similar sequel. One of the duellists was wounded in the arm and honour was satisfied. But the young man who was responsible for the conflict was far from satisfied. He married a girl who had never handled a sword in her life.

It is just over twenty years ago that Susanna Weinhard and Mary Radvanyi set all Hungary agog when they announced their intention of crossing swords over a man. They met in the early hours of the morning at a secluded spot on the outskirts of Budapest. Both had previously excelled themselves in the art of fencing.

When the duel commenced, the two combatants attacked fiercely and Mary Radvanyi was wounded in the arm. She refused to retire, however, and a few moments later she broke through Susanne's guard, inflicting severe wound in the latter's shoulder and bosom. The sight of the blood caused Susanne to faint and the duel was declared over. Here again, however, the male who had precipitated the duel eventually married a girl who did not know a rapier from a broadsword.

Unique Duel

In the early days of the Cape of Good Hope, a duel took place which is probably unique in the annals of the tradition. The combatants were a young army officer and a Dr. James Barry, who was renowned for his quick temper and scathing tongue. At the outset it became apparent that the soldier was no match for his adversary and it was not long before he was compelled to retire.

Had that young officer known the whole truth at the time, however, it is doubtful whether he would ever have been able to raise his head again in the presence of his fellow officers. Some years after the duel, when Dr. Barry was lying on his death-bed, the doctor was compelled to divulge a secret which he had kept all his life. Dr. James Barry was a woman—F.N.F.A.

A-courting We Will Go

BY ROLY

AS a child I was never tired of listening to my uncle repeating the story of an audacious lawyer who addressed the court with a hand in his pocket and a foot on the seat of a chair. When reprimanded for his hebaviour by the magistrate he would apologise, lower this foot and raise the other one. As a result of my youthful imagination associated all black-coated gentlemen with Perry Mason, the dashing lawyer of Erle Stanley Gardner's novels.

Imagine my surprise, then when years later as a reporter on my first assignment around the courts, I was approached by a timid, little man who asked in a squeaky falsetto whether I required the services of a "vakil."

That same day I had the opportunity of witnessing this lawyer in action, and making a few dollars by sending what I saw and heard to Mr. Ripley for his "Believe It Or Not" stories — which, unfortunately, I did not do.

The lawyer had put up an exceedingly poor defence at the end of which the magistrate, surprisingly, passed a very light sentence.

"I beg to object, Your Worship," squeaked the lawyer.

"On what grounds?" asked the magistrate tolerantly.

"I think the sentence does not fit the crime — it is far too light," said the lawyer.

"Would you like me to increase the sentence"? asked the amazed magistrate.

"Yes, Your Worship" came the unbelievable reply.

*

Probably due to the grave nature of their work most magistrates fortify themselves with a sense of humour — which offenders will swear to as being perverted.

Take the instance of a Magistrate who sits through a case with great solemnity with half-closed eyes, only to wake up and show interest when the accused is putting up his defence.

"Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha!" roars the magistrate encouragingly at the plea, making the offender feel as though he is about to be acquitted, only to wipe the laughter off his face the very next moment and growl, "Six months!"

Then there was the magistrate who asked the accused if he gave his accomplice ten rupees.

"Do you think I'm a Jew?" sneered the accused.

The magistrate leaned forward adjusted his pince-nez, and in a tone that must have been at least twenty below said, "It might interest you to know that I AM a Jew!"

If I ever fall foul of the law I should hate to come up before a certain magistrate, for I am sure he will remember my face.

I was covering a local reception one evening at which this dignitary was a speaker. Seated in the front row was a very beautiful woman who marred her natural gifts by hanging onto every word the magistrate said. When he mooted a point she nodded in agreement. When he disagreed she emphatically shook her lovely head. Here was the loudest laugh at a humorous remark and the most pathetic face at a poignant tale. And she kept this up right through the hour or so that this magistrate was on the platform.

Being only human and a newspaperman accustomed to passing an opinion, I nudged a colleague and whispered, "That poor soul looks as if she is suffering from St. Vitus' Dance."

The magistrate, who was but a few feet away must have heard the remark for he stopped talking for a moment to fix me with an ugly scowl that clearly said, "Six months at least — if I ever get you before me."

I shifted my gaze uneasily to the woman to find her nodding her head as if in agreement.

After the meeting I was told

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OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

KASHMIR ISSUE STILL HANGS FIRE

Talks Opening On Monday?

ACTIVITIES OF COMMODITY COMMITTEES

NEW Delhi is like a perpet ual turkish bath. It is muggy. It is sticky. It is uncomforta ble. Inside the Secretariat, the grand strategy called int rigue is planned on Provincial basis. The administratio n is practically at standstill.

One outward symptom of this inactivity is total absence of any news. Newspaper correspondents have been reduced to the device of rehashing bills, sent in circulation or dressing up a departmental report. The slump has struck even the question hour in Parliament, which has become unspeakably dull. Even Kashmir talks are in doldrums. In fact, there is a complete deadlock over Kashmir affair. Contrary to expectations, Shaikh Abdulla did not come but is now expected on Monday.

The Prime Minister has enunciated two principles for Kashmir. Firstly, India could not coerce the people of Kashmir to join India. Secondly, the issue of headship is one of the issues, the fundamental issue being the future relationship between the two countries, which should be fitted into India's Constitution. The future relationship, 'inter alia', was therefore dependent upon the mutual settlement of the four issues, namely the Fundamental Rights, the Financial integration, the citizenship and the supremacy of the Supreme Court. It may be pointed out that these issues were included in the Presidential Order issued on or about January 26, 1950. The Abdulla Government has, so far, failed to ratify this Order. According to Lobby reports, Shaikh Abdulla's emissaries have evaded the issues. India Government would like to settle all the issues, including that of the headship of the State. Abdulla Government would like to abolish the dynastic headship but would defer the other issues for cooler consideration at a subsequent date.

According to another report, Abdulla Government has rejected all the four proposals of India. It would prefer its own citizenship law, its own Supreme Court and its own fundamental rights. As for the financial integration, it would prefer the existing arrangement under which India is called upon at Shaikh Abdulla's pleasure to meet the budget deficit, shown by Shaikh Abdulla's Finance Minister. Its elected President will have the same powers as India's President. In short, there is a clear challenge to India's own sovereignty and the Soveireignty of India's Constitution.

Ladakh's Choice

Meanwhile, regional aspect of the Kashmir problem is gaining ground. It is freely suggested that if the people of Kashmir could not be coerced into submission to India, nor could the people of Ladakh and Jummu be coerced by India into submission to the Abdulla Regime.

In fact, the Lama of Ladakh has already made plain that his people would prefer to join Tibet to their being ruled by Shaikh Abdulla.

Like creeping paralysis, the partition of Jummu and Kashmir may become inevitable, if Shaikh Abdulla is allowed to have his way.

Where is the hurry to take final decisions on these various complicated issues, is one question, repeatedly discussed here. India's Constituent Assembly deferred its decisions on the ground that things were abnormal in Kashmir and the Kashmir dispute was pending before the United Nations.

This is how Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar explained the position to the Constituent Assembly on October 17, 1950:—

"It is the hope of everybody here that in due course even Jammu and Kashmir will become ripe for the same Government of integration as has taken place in the case of other states. At present, it is not possible to achieve that integration In the first place there has been a war going on within the limits of Jammu and Kashmir. There was a cease-fire agreed to at the beginning of this year and that ceasefire is still on. The conditions in the state are still unusual and abnormal. They nave not settled down. Part of the State is still in the hands of rebels and enemies. We are entangled with the United Nations in regard to Jummu and Kashmir and it is not possible to say now when we shall be free from this entanglement. That can take place only when the Kashmir problem is satisfactorily settled."

The question, asked here, therefore, is whether the difficulties enumerated by Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar have disappeared? It is, however, known to everyone, including Shaikh Abdulla that these difficulties still persist and, therefore, it would be wiser course to defer final decisions till conditions in Kashmir became normal.

Community Committees

There are at least, eleven Commodity Committees. Here is a sample survey of the finances of some of them:—

Indian Lac Cess Committee in 1949-50 had the opening balance of Rs. 8,86,031. Its income from Cess amounted to Rs. 5,20,953 and other income amounted to Rs. 28,710. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,46,043; Rs. 26,817 was spent on lac cultivation in Forestry areas. Rs. 1,315 on Lac Cultivation in Oreya Forests and Rs. 3,100 on pilot plant. The rest of the amount was spent on salaries, travelling allowances, Provident Fund contribution, etc., etc. The closing Balance was Rs. 10,14,810.

The activities of the Central Arecanut Committee are financed by the Government of India, which makes an annual grant of, not exceeding, Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1949-50, the Committee spent Rs. 20,545 on administration and Rs. 5,797 on the development of Arecanut and improvement of its marketing. Closing balance was Rs. 4,20,511

Central Oilseeds Committee had on April 1, 1949, the opening Balance of 14,42,939. Its income during 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 17,41,399 from cess and Rs. 49,935 from other sources. On the debit side, Rs 91,188 was spent on administration, Rs. 11,908 on travelling allowances of its members making a total of Rs. 103.096. Promotion of Agricultural Research accounted for Rs. 40,033

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PRISONERS AT THE JAIL CANTEEN

In Bombay jails canteens have been established for the benefit of prisoners.

JAIL REFORMS IN BOMBAY STATE

Training The Prisoner As Good Citizen

NATIONWIDE interest had been recently focussed on the conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons held in Bombay and inaugurated by Bombay's Home Minister, Shri Morarji Desai.

The conference discussed, among other things, revision of the Jail Manual with a view to incorporating in it progressive reforms in the jail system that are calculated to reform the prisoner with human and humane treatment combined with training that could solve the problem of aftercare and rehabilitation. But it would be interesting to review some of the reforms that have already been introduced in the jails in Bombay State.

First Reforms

The first act in jail reform of the present Government was abolition of penal diet and use of penal gunny clothing for prisoners. The former classification of A, B and C classes was replaced by that of classes I and II. Prisoners with unexpired sentences of less than six months are not required to wear ankle rings while engaged in outdoor work. They get free hair oil and additional clothing, and permission to use private clothing as a reward for exemplary behaviour and good work is given.

The recommendation of the Jail Reforms Committee has been even liberalized and prisoners are paid 1/5th of the charges and full payment of work done over and above their quota. They are also permitted to remit part of the wages they earn to their families. Prisoners can now supplement their diet and medicines at their own cost on the recommendation of the medical officer. These are ordinarily supplied at Government cost when prisoners are ill

Canteens

Canteens have been established for the use of prisoners. They can buy articles of food, tea, milk and coffee out of the money they earn as wages. Smoking is also permitted and no restrictions have been placed on the number of bidis they might want to purchase.

The privileges in regard to letters and interviews have been liberalized. The rule about supply of books has been radically changed with the result that prisoners can read any literature that is not either immoral or subversive. Newspapers are supplied to them.

Literacy and adult education classes are being held in jails. With the purchase of carpentry machinery for the Yeravda Central Prison, the production of jail-made articles would be expanded

Power-looms are going to be installed in the Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Bullock-driven, improved type of ghani is going to be installed in Ahmedabad, Kolhapur, Baroda and Nasik Central Prisons. The existing and improved facilities, in addition to contributing to industrial production in jails, provide occupational training for prisoners. A scheme of establishment of a leather factory at Yeravada has also been sanctioned by the Government.

Women Prisoners

Women prisoners are allowed to retain their bangles and they are supplied with bangles at Government cost if they desire it. Training of women prisoners as 'dais' and in mothercraft and personal hygiene is also contemplated.

Half an hour's drill for prisoners has been prescribed and class I prisoners can play indoor games like chess, carrom, draughts, etc.

Well-behaved prisoners serving a sentence of more than one year but who have not been convicted of robbery or dacoity or whose presence is not considered dangerous or prejudicial to public peace are released on furlough for short periods. They are also released on parole in case of serious illness or death of close relatives or for any valid reasons.

It is proposed to introduce the scheme of the California jail system under which prisoners would be allowed to work on road-building, etc., earn their wages and live in a camp. After some time, they would be allowed to live with their wives and families.

Swatantrapur Scheme

In addition to this, the scheme known as Swatantrapur release scheme has been sanctioned.

Prisoners who have remained in jail for a year or two but still have a year of their sentence to serve will be released on condition that they will work on a particular farm near Aundh in Satara North District. They will

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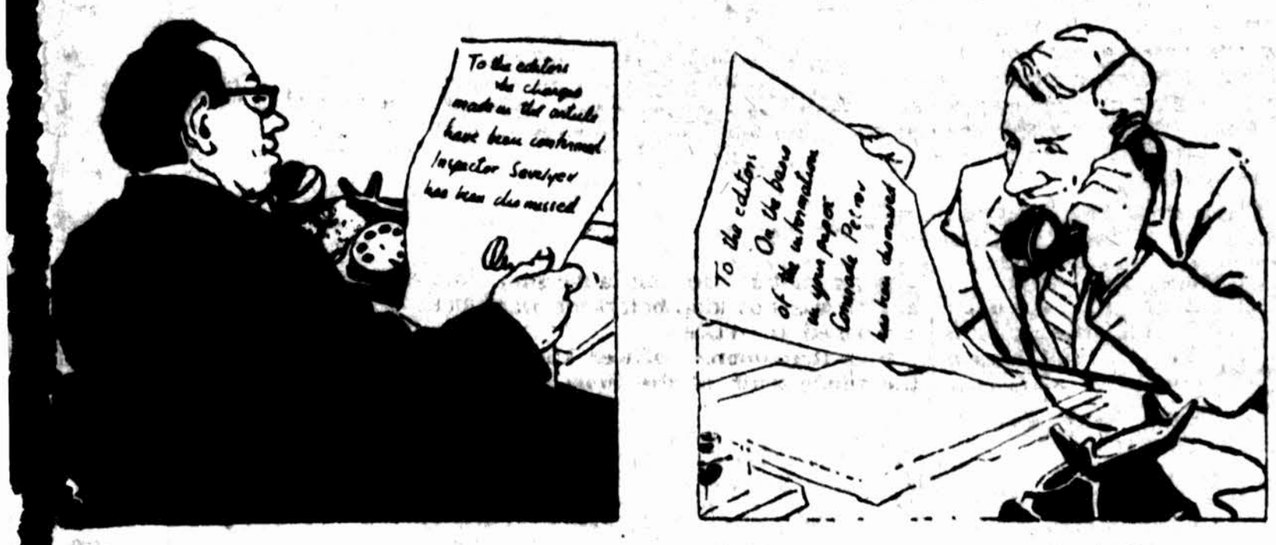
ONE HAND WASHES THE OTHER



"Ivan Ivanovich, can you find a spot for my friend Savelyev? You know how it is—we had to dismiss him for various reasons."

"Send him over! I'll let you have my friend Petrov as a replacement for him."

—Drawings by A. Bazhenov, Krokodil.

VINOBA—WIZARD OF MODERN INDIA

Bloodless Revolution Through Sarvodaya

BY SURESH RAMABHAI

ON July 3 last, Vinoba, the apostle of Bhu-Dana Yagna or Land-Gift Mission completed his tour of Uttar Pradesh which he entered more than eight months ago in October. But for a brief halt of eleven days at Delhi in November, he has covered village after village, district after district of this State.

During his march he secured about two and a half lakhs of acres of land for Daridra Narayan, the landless poor. He has now encamped at Rajghat near Banaras where he will stay for the rainy two months and leave for Bihar in the second week of September next.

Curiously enough, little is known of the life-history of this unique wizard. Nor does he encourage his biographers. As he himself says, most of his real life has been lived rather within than without, and if his life story is to be written he has to write it himself. Like Mahatma Gandhi's "Experiments with Truth", Vinoba's autobiography, whenever it comes to light, will be the enchanting story of the pilgrimage of a soul in constant communion with itself and ceaselessly moving ahead to its cherished objective of the realisation of the Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God.

In The Line

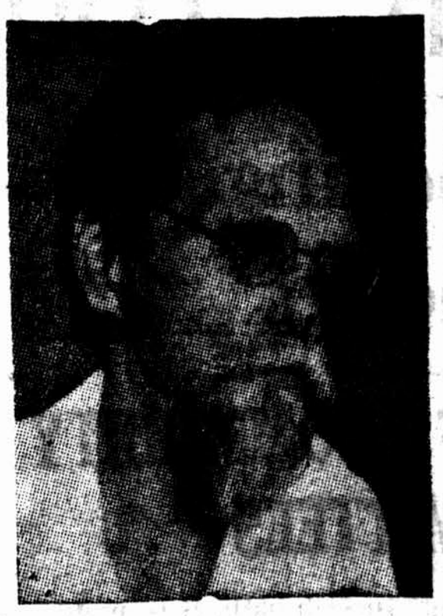
In an immortal verse Tulsidas has compared the character of a saint to that of a cotton fibre since both undergo suffering to contribute to the welfare of others. And just as the black soil of Maharashtra is the richest cotton producing area of the country so also it has been an eternal source from which has sprung up a perennial current of saints who have slaked the parched throat not only of the people of Maharashtra but that of the whole country. Nivritti, Gyandev, Ramdas, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram are familiar names who have found an abiding place in India's legend, history and song.

The latest member of the self-same procession is the beggar-saint of Paunar, Vinayak Narhari Bhave, commonly known as Vinoba as Gandhiji gave him the name.

Born on August 11, 1895, at Gacoda in the Kolaba district of Bombay Presidency Vinoba passed a large part of his early life at Baroda, the capital of Baroda State, where his father, who passed away in September, 1947, was in Government service. Vinoba is the eldest of three brothers, the younger, Sri Balkova is running the well-known Nature-cure clinic at Uruli Kanchan (Poona) and the youngest, Sri Shivaji, doing construction work at Dhulia in Khandesh. All the three brothers are 'bal brahmacharies.' The father, Sri Narhari Shambhurao Bhave, was a kind and genial soul who never lost his temper and was always truthful and methodical in his ways. Well versed in music, he had a passion for it and has written two books on the subject. Also he was very much interested in dyeing and painting. After retirement he gave some of his time to the Maharashtra branch of the A.I.S.A.

Pious Mother

One evening in September, 1950, I was at Paunar when, on being reminded by his secretary that it was his father's third death anniversary, Vinoba referred to him in his post-prayer speech. But it is the mother about whom he speaks the least for she has contributed the most in his make-up. A deeply religious and devoted woman, a Maharashtra Brahmin to the core, with the songs of saints on her lips, she lived a very pious and quiet ideal family life. Being her first-born, he was also her most beloved. It was from her, that Vinya, as she called him developed his wonderful asceticism and taste for the inner flights of the soul. Whatever she did she dedicated it to God and never took any thing in the household until she had shared it with her neighbours, the duty of distribution being enjoined upon her Vinya.



Vinoba Bhave

In 1907 Vinoba entered the Baroda High School. He was a voracious reader specially keen in Mathematics. He has remained a mathematician all his life, for he does nothing unless he satisfies himself by making calculations about it. That is why there is no wastage about him, and he once said that during the whole of his school and college life he wasted not even a minute of his time. He was also quite fond of newspapers, among which he read out from the "Kesari", the well-known mouth-piece of Lokmanya Tilak, to his mother every day. He passed his Matric in November, 1913.

But Vinoba was, it seems, not content with his life and began to think of leaving home for good and giving himself up to high work. Two years of Intermediate were of intense inner agitation and suffering. One day in 1916 he was sitting by his mother who was cooking food.

He had some rolled papers in his hands. He lit fire to one at its end. It began to burn. Mother asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was reducing his school and college certificates to ashes.

Stunned, she asked him not to be so foolish and bade him keep them so that they might prove useful if required in future. Quick came the unequivocal answer, "No, now that I have decided to leave the college I will never require them. So why keep them with me?" It was a fateful decision. In 1916 Vinoba, an undergraduate, came out of the Baroda College. During the past few years he had read so much that his eye-sight fell down to minus eight. But his memory being strong, sayings after sayings of Maharashtra saints were committed to his memory and he thus enjoyed an intellectual realm all his own. His study helped him immensely later to translate the Sanskrit Gita into Marathi parallel couplets. When I requested him one day to find time and translate the Gita into Hindi as well, he replied, "Well, I can't do that, for I have not read your Hindi saints except Tulsidas, that too only his Ramayana and Vinaya Pa-

passed his Matric in November, 1913.

But Vinoba was, it seems, not content with his life and began

rika. As regards Marathi, I had mugged up all I could lay hand upon long long ago."

From his early years Vinoba had been fond of walking. In Baroda, he, with his few friends used to walk three to four hours every day and covered some sixteen miles daily. Walking and reading can be said to be his main two occupations. In the Baroda Central Library he was a familiar figure, with his shirt or gurta hanging on the shoulder. In 1914 at college he started a Vidyarthi Mandal, a sort of study circle.

Herculean Study

The year 1916 marks the close of one chapter of Vinoba's life and the commencement of another. Mahatma Gandhi had by now come upon the Indian scene and started an Ashram at Kochrab in Gujerat. Vinoba joined it. But after some time he took one year study leave. Gandhiji testifies to it that Vinoba returned to the Ashram exactly after one year to the very day. As he says in a letter to Gandhiji, dated February 10, 1918, during these twelve months he strictly observed Ashram rules and regulations and what he did is simply awful. During this period, he studied the Upanishads, the Gita, the Brahma Sutra and Shankar Bhashya, the Manusmriti, the Patanjala Yoga-Darshan and read through the Nyaya Sutra, Vaisheshik Sutra and Yagyavalka Smriti and took a vow never to take salt or spices. Besides, he conducted a Gita class of six students, a Gyaneshwari class of four students, an Upanishad class of two, an English class of two and a big Hindi class. And he covered 400 miles on foot during which he delivered 50 discourses on the Gita, etc, etc.

Concluding his letter, he asked Gandhiji to accept him as his son. Bapu blessed him and wished him a life of service to the country.

To Wardha

In 1918 Vinoba returned to Sabarmati Ashram. Three years later the Late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj came to Gandhiji requesting him the gift of the Ashram's most blossoming flower, Vinoba for a constructive work centre at Wardha. Bapu agreed and so in 1921, Vinoba came to Wardha to direct and guide the Maganwadi Ashram. With him came some of his ablest colleagues who are working right upto now.

Another important event in 1918 in Vinoba's life was the death of his dear and revered mother. At Bapu's bidding he had gone there earlier to be by her service. But he did not participate in her funeral ceremonies for he wanted to perform the last rites himself whereas

(Continued on Page 21 Col

FOR MEN ONLY

PATTER: By Asude

BUT not for all men. There will be no sense in youngsters reading this article. By youngsters, I mean callow young cubs of fifty or thereabouts, only men of sixty and over will find this useful. For this is heavy,—not to say heady,—stuff. I am giving you something which no writer from the time of Aristotle has given before. I am giving you Beauty Tips,—for Men Only.

You see, you cannot help having ideas like this if you have to read newspapers, and so have to look at the pictures which a knowing News-Editor dishes up for you with your morning tea or coffee. And he has a fair spread for you. You have, of course, your Mrs. Rehman, your Rita Hayworth, and Mrs. Durga Bai. But you also have your Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Jawaharlal Nehru. These are Men.

What's your idea about these women of beauty and handsome men popping out of the sheets every time you open a newspaper? You think it gives them joy to line up and fix that rubber-stamp smile on their faces every time a News Editor wants them to? You are wrong. Ask Mrs. Durga Bai. Ask Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Both are dreading lock-jaw if this sort of thing goes on much longer.

What I mean is, they are jibbing at being featured to make an Indian holiday. Nehru, I understand, is of harder stuff.

But why does the News Editor want the picture gallery? Why? Why can't the President put his foot down and refuse? Why can't Mrs. Rehman and Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant refuse? Because, they dare not. They dare not flout the **vox populi.** And the News Editor is the V. P. He wants them because **you** want them. And you want them because you have what I am told is your 'aesthetic sense." You love Beauty.

Now, what I ask is why can't you try and grab some of this "beauty' for yourself? Why can't I? I am not asking this of young men. They have youth and do not need to bother about "beauty", but only beauties. Old men, on the other hand, need a hobby. I think, the culture of beauty is a good occupation for retired men. Even if they cannot all be Presidents or Chief Ministers.

It can't be built up in a day, of course. Your face, I mean. Rome wasn't, you will remember. You have to have patience and brick and cement, and wood, and stone to build it. Your face I mean. That's the road which leads it to newspapers. Mrs. Rehman knows it. Dr. Prasad knows it. I am giving the secrets away,——the cement and mortar which help men of sixty to qualify for a seat in the gallery.

Now, if you are already fidgetting go away, and leave your seats to men who have the calm and the poise which come with age. For I am going to be highly technical. You do not hope to be hung up with beautiful men and women without working for it, do you?

* * *

To start with, note that there are two stages in the process of making a face. First, to prepare it, that is, build the foundation for it. And then, to make it up for the camera. You have to give the skin the right kind of food to make it sort of "live". And then you give it the finishing touches,....for the News Editor. The first is done at night and the second the morning after.

It is the first part of the curriculum which has scared many brave men away. For, it is, to be candid, exacting. It can be done only at night,....when the children sleep. A couple of hours after midnight gives the best results. But what is a couple of hours after midnight for the cause of beauty?

For purpose of the "foundation", you know, the skin falls in three categories, normal, dry, and greasy. But the treatment is practically the same for all three.

Dip the face in boiling water. Keep it dipped for three minutes. And then slap it. Slap it hard. Forget that it is your own face and slap it all over. A red glow will be the result. Then go on pinching it till all the grease comes out of the pores. I am not trying to make you laugh. Ask any dermatologist.

Pour a good complexion milk on the face. That's for cleaning. Let it dry. Smear it all over with a tissue cream. That's for nourishing. Let it dry. Follow up with a Vitomene Cream for rejuvenating. Let it dry. Finish up with a Skin Tonic for toning. And don't cheat.

And don't fear that if the children sleep, their mother may wake up and catch you in flagrante delicto. By the time you have reached the Vitomene Cream, your own mother would pass you by in the street.

That's for the night. For the morning after, the treatment differs according to the kind of skin you have. For sallow skin, start with a foundation lotion for the base: a coat of Peach Cream of Roses: a smear of Cardinal lipstick on the lips: a dab of Fonce Rouge on the cheeks: finish off with Futura or Olivette powder.

For Clear skin, Pearl Foundation lotion for a base: Peach-blown Cream of Roses: Mayflower lipstick: Electric Cream Rouge: Naturelle or Pearl Powder.

For Sunburnt skin, Perenna Foundation Lotion: Beach Tan Cream of Roses: Autumn lipstick: Dawn Cream Rouge: and Aprilla Powder.

You have, of course, to see that all this is matched with the rig't kind of eyelash cosmetique and eye shadow.

I know what has been worrying you all the time. "How do powder and rouge and lipsmear and eyelash cosmetique and eye shadow come out in a photograph?" They do. they do. That's why they look as you see them every morning.

And you wonder how busy men and women can have the time for all this voodoo. But what is your idea about a Minister's working hours, eh? Does a Minister sleep for more than two hours? NO. Why not? What is he doing when he is not reading lectures on the Gita to you? He is working in the silent watches of the night,....for the **vox populi**, that is, you! If you don't believe, me,.... turn to page one. He is there.

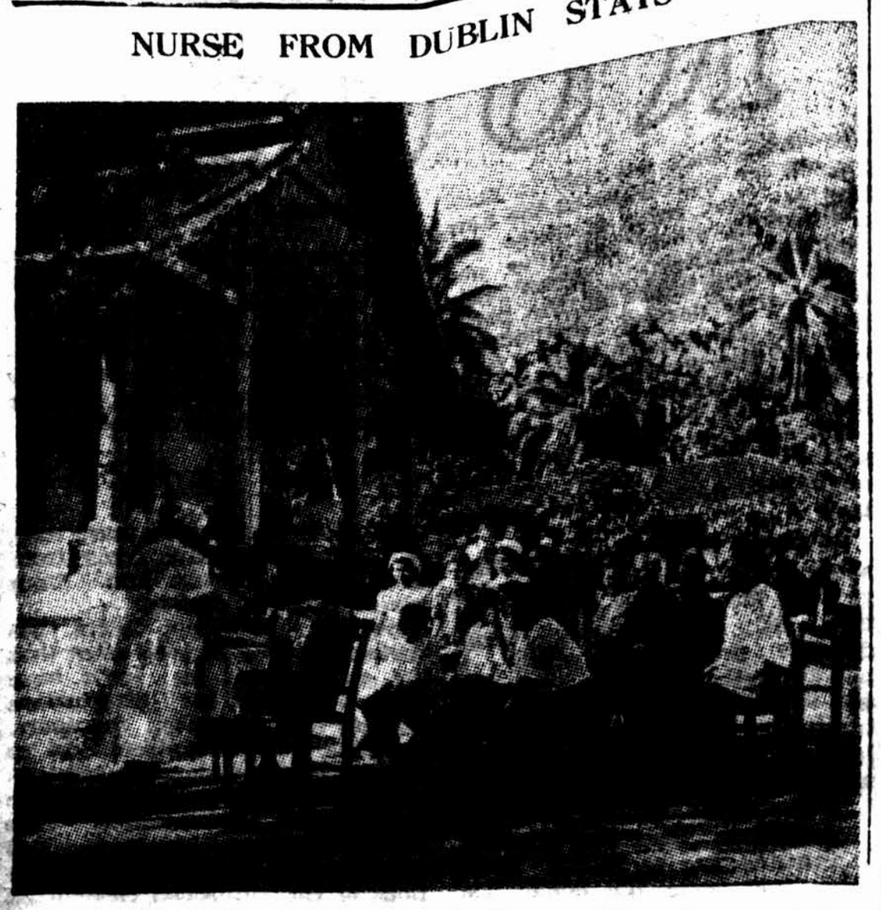
No, no, you cannot flout the **vox populi.** I had no sleep last night worrying over the crisis through which this sacred land of mine was passing. At Long Beach. Ladies and gentlemen, the fate of Bharat was decided, once and for ever.

She did not get even a mention in the Beauty Parade. When I read the long reports, lines from Tagore trickled into the mind. **"Din Agata Oi, Bharat tabu koi? She ki Rahilo lupta aji sabajana paschate?"** Translated into "Indian English",: "The Day Is Come! But where is India, that is, Bharat? Is she lost behind all the other behinds?"

I did not wonder. She asked for it when she refused to come out in a bathing costume for the American photographers. At that minute, the Fate of India, that is Bharat, was sealed. She flouted the V. P. And you can't flout the American V. P. and get away with it. She did not figure even as an "also ran." It was inevitable.

But Presidents and Premiers know their onions. They dare not flout the V.P. And that is why they are Presidents and Premiers. You follow the recipes I have given. You may have better luck than "Miss India", that is, Bharat.

NURSE FROM DUBLIN STAYS ON



Nurse Peggy Cannan from Dublin is staying for another two years to help the Thais with their Mother and Child Health programme, sponsored by W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F.

BANDOENG PLAN

Indonesia Strives For Better Health

BY RITCHIE CALDER

IN the Bandoeng Plan, Indonesia is creating the physical pattern of the health services it hopes to spread all over the islands of the Republic. So the Sunset City thrusting up, rose-tinted through the mists, is a symbol.

IT looked like a dream city, floating on clouds with a graceful mountain behind. Mist had filled the valley and rolled in sunset-crested waves around Bandeong on its ridge. The whole effect was idyllic.

But appearances are deceptive. When we wanted to pause on our side of the valley and admire Sunset City, our driver stepped on the accelerator and we dived precipitately into the mist. As he explained it was not safe to be in the Bandoeng hills after dark. We were liable to be beset by insurgent bands and the sooner we got inside the city, the better.

Bandoeng is full of contradictions. That graceful mountain is a volcano "on the boil". Bandoeng is a health resort but in the hills beyond is a pocket of endemic bubonic plague. Its climate is ideal for treatment of tuberculosis patients, but its own tuberculosis rate is probably the highest in Indonesia. It is in a rich and fruitful countryside but the people suffer from malnutrition. It has more doctors than any other part of Indonesia but also the highest (recorded) infantile death-rate.

Bandoeng is the victim of its own reputation. Because it is a sanitoria centre, tuberculosis sufferers come from all parts of Indonesia, but there are not enough sanatoria, hospital beds or T.B. specialists; so active cases have to find lodgings in a city already over-crowded with refugees from insurgent-harrassed parts. They spread the disease among the inhabitants.

FOOD FOR GARMENTS

Because it has been called "The Paris of the East" and its men and women the best-dressed in Asia, they try to live up to it. Certainly, the bright and shimmering sarongs of both women and men, and the colourful blouses and coats of the ordinary people would suport that claim. But it is at the expense of food.

A doctor told me that the peasants grow exactly the food they need to prevent the malnourishment which is almost universal, but instead of eating it they sell it to buy the vivid garments they love better than their own bodies. That may be a medical exaggeration but with an element of truth.

The infantile death-rate is the highest recorded in Indonesia but the emphasis is on "recorded"—its statistics are more detailed and accurate than elsewhere. Nevertheless one in every three children die before they are one year of age. In the age-group between 1 and 5 years of age 150 per thousand die every year.

They die of congenital weakness, gastro-intestinal disease, and pneumonia. Too often the mothers die with them. Congenital weakness is largely due to the weakness and bad feeding of the mothers before birth. The digestive disorders follow the weaning of the infants when the mothers put them on to a diet of rice-water, boiled rice, hot peppers and bananas. The hot peppers cauterise the stomachs of the babies and prevent them from properly digesting the deficient foods they get. Pneumonia is the biggest killer of all.

That is the background of the "Bandoeng Plan"—a great experiment in the organisation of health services which the Indonesians are trying out in the city and "regency" (or provincial administrative area) of Bandoeng and which the UN is helping through UNICEF Children's Fund, supplies. This is a scheme to integrate both the preventive and curative services.

The area includes a population of 1-1/2 million and is divided administratively into the local capital (the city of Bandoeng), districts, sub-districts and vilages.

RUN BY MANTRIS

The hospital accommodation in Bandoeng has been increased to nine beds to every 2,000 of the population. Auxiliary hospitals are being built in the districts and these will be run by mantris, or trained nurses, who are directed and guided by the doctors from the centre visiting the auxiliary hospitals two or three times a week. The mantris are capable of deciding what cases need to be sent urgently to the central hospital and there is a system of transportation of the cases.

Polyclinics are being established for outpatient treatment in the districts but in addition the villages are creating their own services. As the political and economic units, they are responsible for public-health. They set up their health centres and employ local "sanitarians", who have had an elementary education and six months' hygiene instruction. They work in conjunction with the public health mantris (at district-level) who have had two years' health-training. The sanitarian's job is to be the good neighbour who knows all the people in his village and can get, and keep, them interested in improving the sanitary conditions, and keeping checks on births, deaths and infectious diseases.

All this is being built up under great difficulties because of the shortage of doctors and qualified staff. There is only one doctor to every 30,000 people in Bandoeng—and that is a "well-doctored" centre with university associations! In Indonesia generally the position is twice as bad as that.

SHORTAGE OF STAFF

The six big cities of Indonesia, although they have not themselves adequate numbers of doctors, have been closed to new practitioners, who, on qualification, have to go into the neglected rural areas, for two or three years at least.

Three medical colleges have been developed in Indonesia but in ten years they will be able to produce at the most 200 more doctors. More colleges will have to be created and staffed and WHO is helping with the granting of fellowships for study abroad. These UN-aided Fellows will be able to come back and train more.

But to get the supply of students for the medical colleges there must be more secondary schools and elementary schools and beyond that an intensified literacy campaign to provide the inflow of recruits to all of them.

NO DEVALUATION OF DEGREES

University Cannot Produce Leaders If It Is Made A Diploma Factory

By Dr. B. L. Manjunath,
Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University

THERE is no single factor which has had a more baneful influence on all forms of University Education than the practice of using University examinations as qualifying examinations for entry to the public services in India.

Government is still by far the largest employer of educated persons in India and the minimum qualification now insisted upon even for the lower grades of executive and clerical posts is a degree in Arts or Science. The result has been that candidates flock to the Universities and colleges not motivated by a passion for knowledge but solely for the purpose of acquiring a diploma which serves as a passport to the services

This is a direct legacy of the British Period in Indian Education; but even with this handicap a fairly decent standard in the matter of University Examinations was being maintained up to 1952. During and since the war the system has been utterly prostituted. A variety of influences political and economic. are now in complete control of the situation with the definite object of making the degrees and diplomas (general and professional) as cheap as possible, in order to enable the largest numbers to enter public services. Any attempt at a change in the 'status quo' meets with united opposition from all kinds of pressure groups.

The situation is extremely dangerous. Time and again various bodies have complained of the very low standards of Indian University Education, the latest being the report by Dr. Ambedkar on the impression in American Universities.

If the present state of affairs is allowed to continue irreparable damage will be done to higher education in India. It is therefore of utmost importance that the Governments, the leaders and the Public Service Commissions should take immediate steps to put an end to the present colossal wastage of educational effort.

The University, in addition to preparing the rank and file for the service of the country, has also to produce its leaders. **The meagreness of the number of leaders produced in any field of Arts or Science becomes particularly glaring, if we consider the number of students' entry into the Universities.** The fountain itself is polluted and the consequences will be disastrous for the future of the country.

Radhakrishnan Report

The Radhakrishnan Report has been very clear on this subject and contains the following specific recommendation:—

"A University degree should not be required for government administrative services. Special state examinations for recruitment to the various services should be organised and should be open to whosoever cares to take them" (page 341—Chapter X).

GENERAL SERVICES	Clerical	Executive	Administrative
Age groups	15-16	17-18	21-23
Approximate ratio of numbers of personnel.	100	10	1
Corresponding levels in the educational ladder	Matriculation	Intermediate	Degree

But the report like many others has been shelved for obvious reasons. The first essential thing to be done to reform University education in India is to do some clear and independent thinking on the methods of recruitment to public services of various grades and to separate them as far as possible from University examinations.

In most of the Western countries there are three age levels at which persons are recruited.

Depending upon the ability of the individual concerned, there is opportunity for rising from one grade to another, and the wages or salaries of each group are so graded as to avoid great disparity.

The three age levels correspond to definite stages in the educational ladder. However, at present in India, there is no distinction between executive and administrative cadres with respect to initial qualifications, and the tragedy is that even for first grade clerks Governments require a degree as the minimum qualifications.

Rationalisation in methods of employment is most urgent in order to train people suitably, to get the best out of them, and to avoid wastage of talent.

It may be suggested that junior clerks (second grade clerks) be employed only at the age level of 15 to 16 years. The boys taken in would have completed their Secondary Education and special provision may be made for a separate group, as in Madras, for candidates seeking employment at this level

One advantage of this proposal is that from the age of 16 onwards the employee will be at his job and all the time will be learning his work without being a further charge on the public educational system. In two or three years time he will be more efficient in his work than a raw graduate. Opportunities for the further education of abler boys should be provided. They might attend evening classes and a certain portion of posts in the higher cadres may be reserved for specially gifted persons.

In Western countries most of the candidates for the executive posts are selected out of the age group 17 to 18. Here also, for the vast majority of executive posts there appears to be no reason why graduates should be

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SHOOTING THE RAPIDS

"Shooting the rapids with all our equipment was a nerve-wracking experience from which we emerged soaked with water and cold sweat but full of admiration of Dyak watermanship"

Last Look Round

AFTER the Franco-German war of the last century, Charles Gide in his 'Political Economy' mentions an incident with regard to the exchange market. When the value of a currency of any country falls, according to orthodox economists, when there is not sufficient gold backing for it, there are on the market any amount of, let us say in this case, francs, BUT THERE ARE NO BUYERS. This incident was almost a shock to the market at that time. Probably the franc in context with the pound sterling had not depreciated at that time more than one-fourth of its value. But it shook the London 'Change and the Paris Bourse.

Apart from the gold backing for any currency, the purchasing power in the contxt of consumer goods available at the time is another factor which leads to the devalution of a currency. For instance, if you could purchase certain amount of consumer goods with a franc before devaluation, after devaluation for the same quantity of materials or articles one has to pay four times. And certainly in any country there are at any time very few people who would not mind four-times price increase in food, clothing or other articles of daily utility.

Cartloads

SPEAKING of conditions in the post-First World War period in Germany one can recall that one day inflation reached such height that to change one gold mark meant that one had to provide oneself with a sizable handcart to carry the change in currency notes! And people who owned a million marks in banks found the value of the million paper marks reduced to that of one gold mark! One can understand the panic of the people. That is why at such times of crisis—national or international— refugees carry, if they have, gold or precious stones, which do not depreciate in the way currencies do.

A writer recently said:

"On June 23, 1948, the Occupation authorities gave Germany a present perhaps even more valuable than the Marshall Aid Plan: a sound currency. The day before, Germany's money was inflated and depreciated; on the morrow it was reduced in quantity by nine-tenths, but strong and firm. Individual losses were hard and arbitrarily assessed, but the German prosperity literally took off from this solid springboard.'

Out Of Chaos

CHINA'S Mao Tse-tung when his government was firmly established took into hand the rehabilitation of the two "C"s. The two "C"s were communications and currency. With regard to the communications, some of our friends who have returned recently from China, said that the arrival and departure timings of trains in that country under the new regime were so accurate that looking to the time-table you could set your watch by them.

Similarly with regard to the currency in vogue in China; it had notoriously depreciated. Even during the later days of Chiang- Kai-Shek the Chinese currency had undergone devaluation to the extent that it was quoted at 36,000 to a gold dollar! After that the outside world lost count of the devaluation which was going on hourly—not merely daily. Under these circumstances, the outlook of the common man was to spend away the whole amount of his earning, because he did not know what would be the further depreciation the next day, when in consequence of it he would be able to purchase only lesser quantity of his daily requirements than on the day he had the money in his hands. Insecurity of econmic life was beyond imagination.

Out of this chaos, the Peking Government found a way out. They decided to receive at the banks and in the Government treasuries Parity Deposit Units. This is a device which can fight inflation, bring confidence to the common man and rehabilitate the economic life of the individual and the nation.

The Parity Deposit Unit is a device which some writers have recently suggested should be brought into vogue to save the peasants with small holdings, in the wake of Vinoba Bhave's Bhu-daan Yajnya and consequent distribution of land, from exploitation by moneyed classes.

P. D. U.

THE Parity Deposit Unit works something like this: If one deposits say 100 rupees with the Government treasury or in a bank today, at any time in future he will be assured the same amount of goods—for instance rice—which his 100 rupees could purchase today. That means that there is some authority interested in keeping things as they are without giving a free field for inflation. This one main cause of unreasonable and unreasoned depreciation of the currency of a country can only be checked by a stable government confident of keeping down prices to the present level. And this the Peking Government did as one of the first things in their programme. Naturally when the value of money was assured, people who were rushing to buy all their requirements on the same day with the cash they earned—and to the full extent of their cash—began to feel they could put off their purchases till the time they required the goods. Thus the run on consumer goods was checked and inflation brought under control and the Chinaman under Mao's regime heaved a sigh of relief. That is why, according to most of the people who have recently returned from tours of China, the Red regime began to get support from nearly 80 percent of the people, who had a stake in the stable government that seemed to materialise before their own eyes.

Weeded Out

SOME of the other things done in China are also interesting and have a lesson for India. Mao's men began their conquest of the country from the north, where there are few big cities. Many of the leaders of their party were directly from village farms. When they reached the big cities and got ensconced in the government offices a few of them were taken in by the glamour of the luxury of living, of automobiles and the life of indolence that were the concommitant of urban life, which they came across for the first time. The Chinese traders, who are mostly government contractors (where the Government has the monopoly), were not slow in finding out the weaknesses of the new bosses. And some of these fell a victim to bribery and other underhand dealings. When this came to the notice of the party bosses, they devised methods to find out the culprits both from amongst the party members as well as the outsiders. Here came the San Fan movement.

San Fan means "the three oppositions". It is a fight against corruption, waste and bureaucratism.

So many writers have written about it that it is not necessary to go into the details of this. A film of the action taken der this programme which is not generally shown to foreigners was shown to the Indian Cultural Delegation that recently toured China and is described by a writer as follows:

> "It told a grim story of corruption in responsible quarters, the dumping of unsafe goods on the public, the public trial in which the prosecutor read out the charges; the public demanded stern, even capital punishment; and Chief Justice Shen Chen-ju prounced the sentences. Some of the accused were sentenced to death; others, let off, immediately took their places among the public.. It was what is known as the February 1 Trial."

The result of this trial or similar trials was the weeding out of the culprits from the party and country's life. "A new cleanliness seemed to have swept the country like fresh air and everybody was feeling the better for the cleansing", says the writer.

In India

IN these trials, some have said, accusations have come from sons against fathers and from wives against husbands.

But we should not forget that during wartime or even after that the governments in India have often advertised for information against, for instance, saboteurs, hoarders, blackmarketeers and so on and have announced rewards in cash—and, I think, in some instances in kind also—in case convictions were obtained. But either public apathy towards actions of the anti-social elements is extreme in India or the Governments' drive is not sufficiently energetic. Therefore, this programme has not been successful in this country.

One of the State Governments in Northern India, however, has decided to register the property of its employees as a first step to-

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The Welfare Scene

SOCIAL Work is the art of helping needy persons to help themselves. It is a process of utilising Community Resources to meet individual and group handicaps.

To protect the weak, help the maimed, succour the needy and comfort the lonely are all a part of social service. This service, however, should be performed so that it does not create more problems than it solves. It should not encourage dependence, indolence or indiscriminate charity. To render effective service, therefore, it is essential to have a deeper insight into human behaviour and social processes. We must understand why men behave the way they do and help them understand and solve their problems. This function was hitherto the responsibility of the missionary, the man who has renounced every thing in the world to render selfless service. Unfortunately, today the need for workers to tackle our social problems is so great that we no longer can depend on "missionaries". Even otherwise, it is more important to have an understanding of social problems and skills to tackle them rather than merely a good sympathetic heart. Gradually, therefore, social work has become a full-fledged profession having a body of knowledge, skills and techniques which can be imparted to those who have the aptitude to seek to enter the profession.

LIFE'S WORK

Social work in each country develops out of its own genius, resources and traditions. Each country, therefore, has to evolve its own spheres of social work and contents of its training programme. Social work in all countries deals with meeting basic human needs and maintenance of social harmony; it is a dynamic process capable of changing with the needs of time and situation. In social work, as in any other profession, education begins with formal training in Schools and must be continued throughout life.

The Gita has laid down the ingredients of valid charity. It says that any help given in violation of 'Desh', 'Kal' and 'Patra' (i.e. country, time and condition of the recipient) is born of darkness. These principles form the essence or modern objectives in social work though the same conclusion has been reached from different premises. In this context, India is singularly fortunate in having profound social values and ideals, which if re-integrated, could make the need for social work unnecessary.

VARIOUS FIELDS

Today social work in India encompasses a large variety of vocations and fields like Backward Class Welfare, Child Welfare, Family Welfare, Industrial Relations and Personnel Management, Penal and Correctional Administration, Juvenile Delinquency, Medical Social Work, Labour Welfare, Probation Service, Psychiatric Social Work, Rural Community Organisation, Social Research, Institutional Care for the Handicapped, Social Work Education, Tribal Welfare, Urban Community Organisation and Youth Welfare. These are some of the fields where trained workers have secured employment, and with gradual recognition the number of fields and demand for social workers is likely to increase.

TRAINING

There are four post-graduate institutions training social workers in India so far. The oldest of them is the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (1936); the first school in a University setting is the Delhi School of Social Work (1948). While the credit for having the first Faculty in Social Work goes to the Baroda University. The Institute of Social Sciences at Banaras is the first School to impart education in our 'lingua franca'—Hindi. Very shortly another School of Social Work is going to be opened in Madras under the aegis of the Guild of Service.

Apart from these there are quite a number of institutions imparting education in particular fields like Labour Welfare, Jail Officers' Training, Rural Welfare Workers' Training and the like. The Calcutta University has recently opened an Institute known as the All-India Institute of Business Management and Social Welfare. The Patna University has a Department of Social Work too, while in the Lucknow University the incorrigible Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerjee presides over the destinies of the J. K. Institute of Human Relations. In spite of vigorous efforts I have failed to secure a copy of the Institute's prospectus and am unable to evaluate either its training programme or educational standards. Only recently I hear a new M.A. course in Social Techniques is being organised by the learned professor!

Since social work deals with vital problems of life, it has abiding human interest, besides, welfare work offers good scope for publicity-seekers and other motivated individuals. Everyone feels competent to judge and lay down standards for this profession. To establish his claims over this profession, the best that a person can do is to organise a training course in Social Work!

POOR STANDARDS

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has recently approved the syllabus for post-graduate courses in Social Work. These standards unfortunately are not at all adhered to by the new Schools of Social Work.

Alongside, I wish the Ministry of Education had also set up the minimum qualifications, terms and conditions of service of teachers of Social Work in India. There is a great dearth of experienced and qualified teachers in Social Work. With the result that many of these institutions are staffed by young, inexperienced and immature persons who have either a local or a foreign degree.

In this respect those having a foreign degree prove to be a greater danger to the profession than those trained locally, for they learn their techniques in a foreign milieu with different socio-economic standards, resources and traditional background.

Instances are not lacking when serious crises have developed in Institutions on this score. We have, therefore, to move extremely cautiously in the initial stages. It is, however, essential that social work teachers in India have an adequate knowledge of our socio-economic milieu are conversant with our social service agencies and resources and have full knowledge of our administrative and political set-up

They should have a deep understanding of the minds of our people and should not be a class apart from the masses, which unfortunately is true in many cases.

DEARTH OF JOBS

The second aspect which sponsors of new Schools of Social Work should keep in mind is the needs of the local area in which the School is situated and the possible demand for trained workers. It is regrettable that many Schools have been started without taking this factor into consideration with the result that an anomalous situation is developing: while our social problems and need for trained personnel to deal with them is increasing, we have a large number of unemployed trained workers.

Every year the four Schools of Social Work train about 100 professionally qualified post-graduate workers, while hardly fifty new vacancies or jobs are created, so that half the number of trained workers are unable to secure suitable employment

Sometimes the terms and conditions of service are so poor and inadequate that a post-graduate worker is not inclined to accept them.

It is absolutely necessary that there should be only one institution in each region of this country and the number of admissions restricted on the basis of possible openings. Then again, each Institution should select its field of specialisation in relation to local needs rather than on the set traditional patterns of a Western University. Each school should relate its work to the social philosophy and objectives that are currently accepted in our society.

NEED OF GRADES

Then again, Social Work training should be given at two levels, i.e. (i) Post-graduate and (ii) Undergraduate. The second ategory will make it possible for us to secure workers for our 80 per cent rural and under-developed regions without undue burden on our economy and the services of post-graduate workers should be utilized for higher jobs at the Administrative, Policy-making or Executive level.

Last but not least, it is necessary that the title of social workers should be legally protected and there should be some machinery for the registration and licensing of trained social workers and some jobs should be exclusively reserved for such qualified workers.

FOR VOLUNTEERS

By all this I do not mean that there is no scope for voluntary workers. in fact with better organisation certain types of democratic functions and community organisation is only possible with the help of volunteer workers. But they should no longer work to salve their consciences or out of pity or condescension. In order to have proper understanding and a right approach they too must undergo a short term refresher's course.

These measures, I am sure will go a long way to raise the standard of social service and ultimately social welfare in our country.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

RINGING VARIOUS CHANGES

THOSE who have taken to tampering with stamps have constantly to keep up to date with methods of detection. With every new fake or forgery that comes on the market and is detected, the men responsible for their production have to improve their methods.

Last week we saw that even the watermark—supposed to be the ultimate safeguard—could be simulated. This week I will give a few instances where even more complicated operations have been undertaken with the deliberate intention of fooling the unwary. Some are not likely to go past even a novice, others have deceived even the authorities who issued the stamps.

Changing perforations—successfully—is one of the most difficult things a faker can achieve. This particular racket was dormant for years and only came into vogue with philatelic crooks when the George VI perforation varieties rose steeply after the war. Trying to fake a stamp already perforate is, as I have said, only a job for the real expert. Even so, the margins will in most cases be found to be short and the teeth jagged. If a stamp which normally comes with wide margins is found to be perforated very close to the design, it is a sure sign that there has been some doctoring.

When an imperforate stamp has to be altered, the matter is much simpler, since a proper gauge can be employed and blocks of the stamps run through the perforator. Although it might seem that such a stamp would defy detection, the fact is that few forgers are really perfect somewhere or other they bungle and are found out. It is almost impossible to produce a PERFECTLY MATCHED imitation, and with a genuine copy for comparison and adequate knowledge of the stamp concerned, the sheep can always be removed from the goats.

The fakes I have dealt with so far have all aimed at changing one stamp into another. But repaired stamps also come under the heading of fakes. Repairing is often done quite legitimately. For although a collector usually tries to keep only stamps in the best possible condition in his albums, only too often is his albums, this passion for perfection is sometimes not posible to satisfy

Repairing

For every 'superb' copy of the older classics in existence, there are a few hundred copies knocking around in atrocious condition Those who can afford to pay through their noses can well be finnicky, but for those who are not millionaires, poorer copies have to make do.

A tiny tear or a 'thin' in a rarity priced at a hundred pounds often brings its market value down to virtually nothing, so collectors with more moderate means do not usually object to including repaired copies at a fraction the price of the perfect stamp.

Most reputable dealers mark their repaired stamps with specific markings, but naturally enough the sharks have no such scruples and try to palm off damaged copies as if they are in premium condition

Repairing is often a highly skilled operation, and it can restore practically any stamp. Tears can be mended, thin spots 'faced', pin holes obscured, margins added to stamps that haven't any, and part of the design painted on in matching colours where it has been rubbed away. The quartz lamp is invaluable in detecting fakes of this kind since it shows up chemical differences where repairing material has been added. Various kinds of X rays are also effective in discovering added margins and variations in the paper.

Tampering can also be used to create known and unknown 'errors'. The addition of a dot or the omission of a letter can often produce a steep rise in the value of a stamp. Since this form of faking is fairly easy collectors have to remain extra vigilant. It is sad but true that most of those who are over-eager to snap up so-called bargains do not realise that the odds are always weighted in favour of the dealer.

Asking For It

When goods are returned, the dealer can always claim that they they are not the ones he sold—there will certainly have been no receipts passed if they were bogus. Besides, in almost every case, the dealer's success has been achieved through the collector's own conceit. The seller almost invariably prefaces his sales talk with: "I am no expert and I am not sure, but you are so clever, YOU know all about it"

Once stung, there is is no redress. Besides, what has the collector to say of his own honesty when he snaps up a stamp supposedly worth twenty pounds at a couple of rupees? Is he altogether blameless? Has he not cried out to be swindled when he is on the look-out for bargains at impossibly cheap prices?

Just how far can a stamp be tampered with—and yet find someone naive enough to buy it? From personal observations I feel that only the sky is the limit. A stamp can even have its colour altered and a false denomination added—and can still get away with it! If I had not seen examples with my own eyes, I would have thought it impossible that one would try to change the 10c Kenya George V to the £ 1 value Apart from the fact that both stamps are in the same design they are quite dissimilar. One is in yellow, the other in bright red. But even after changing the colour, the "10c" has to be removed and the "£ 1" put in its place. However, the fact that the low value was available at a couple of rupees per hundred and the higher one fetched ten times that amount for a single copy, provided enough of an incentive to the forger.

Misplaced Genius

The transformation was carried out, believe it or not, by the simple process of deleting the black lettering with an abrasive wheel and inserting the '£ 1" in place BY HAND. If this tampering had been subjected to even a moderately close scrutiny it could not possibly have gotten by. So, brilliant idea, a 'postmark'—also faked was applied directly over the denomination. The rest was easy enough, since the requisite deep red had only to be painted over the pale and anaemic yellow. And hey presto! a penny stamp would now be catalogued at several pounds!

I may say straight off that of the dozen or so copies I was shown at least ten could have been recognised at sight. They all had two postmarks, the second applied in ink of a different intensity and almost all showing traces of yellow beneath the red. The coincidence that a cancel covered the value in every case gave the game away, since the forgers seemed almost too anxious to hide their handiwork.

The other two were 'composite fakes' made by joining parts of two stamps. In this case the top of a genuine but damaged £ 1 stamp had been carefully thinned down and stuck on to a ten cent stamp, in such a way that the design fitted in exactly with the palm trees on the 10 cent

Once again only the painting over of the yellow was required to transform the whole fake into an item which would certainly fool one who was not on his guard. I first came across this particularly fake ten years ago when a hopeful who had bought a dozen of these bargains at Rs. 3 apiece came to a dealer to sell them. The latter soaked the stamps and made them change colour before his very eyes. But this would certainly not have been the only individual taken in, for I heard that a couple of identical fakes were found recently in an album belonging to a deceased collector.

For The Beginner

From faking part of a stamp to outright forgery is an easy step. Somewhere in between lies the forgery of overprints. Forgeries come in truly infinite variety. There are the crude bunglings of amateurs which would make any self-respecting faker blush with shame and there are the masterpieces produced by warped intellects which have sometimes had recognised experts at each others' throats.

Before they get on to bigger and better things, forgers generally cut their milk teeth on overprints. To produce a superficial likeness of an overprint on a stamp is one of the easiest things in the world One only has to have a rubber stamp made—it need not be exact! —press it on an ink pad (which need not be of the right colour) and the fake is ready for the market!

I have a set of British Bechuanaland with violet handstamps. All the wrong types have been used, but that is the least flaw One stamp not issued until 1888 has an 1885 postmark 'Yeovil'—a town that happens to be in England, not Bechuanaland! Another has 'four pence' in two words instead of one. A further batch, evidently the product of the same fertile and slipshod brain, have 'Admiralty Official and various other legends crudely stamped on in violet ink. Where even the ink is of a different colour no buyer can blame a dealer for what can only be classed as gross stupidity on his own part.

But this type of forgery has never been anything more than irritating. There is nothing to prevent you taking a child's set of rubber stamps and turning out an overprint of this kind for yourself. Only those forgeries are a menace to philately, which show an almost perfect fidelity to the original.

It is a simple enough process to make a block of an overprint It can be done from an illustration —in a catalogue or magazine—or it can be taken from the stamp itself. Too often have forgers relied on blocks taken from books, not realising that the publishers have deliberately made the illustrations slightly different from the originals. But even if a block is made from the original, there are several difficulties to be overcome.

Stamps printed surreptitiously and with limited resources cannot possibly be completely faithful to the original. Often a bare glance is sufficient to distinguish genuine from fake. Inking will seldom be even impression will not be clear, there will either be deep indentations at the back or none at all. Alignment, if the stamps have been printed singly will never be altogether accurate

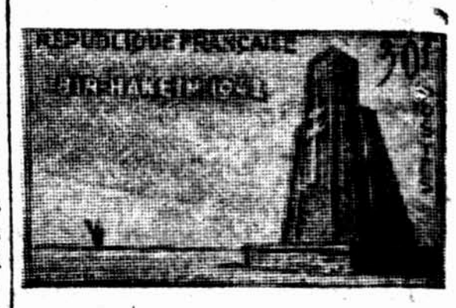
(To be continued)

Using The Imagination!

Fakers are mostly men out to gull the unwary, but there are a few instances in which their efforts have been free from the profit motive and have been worked purely as a practical joke. Some years ago there came on the scene a group of stamps which were affectionately nicknamed 'longbeards'. A British stamp publication printed an illustration of a photogravure George V stamp showing the king with a beard several inches longer than usual.

Stray copies of this 'rare error' cropped up from many widely separated places in England before it came to light that a hoax had been played. The ink used for these issues is fugitive in the presence of several chemical reagents, and a dash of alcohol or benzine on the beard would produce the 'longbeard'. All sorts of fancy features can be produced by using solvents, a paintbrush and plenty of imagination. Try your hand at it if you like, but better make sure that the stamps aren't valuable.

MEMORIAL IN LIBYA



THE raid on Narvik Fjord (commemorated on a recent French stamp) marked the last action of the French Army. The heroic resistance of Bir Hakeim was the first victory of the Free French. The deserts of Libya were the scene of intense fighting during the first few years of the last world war, of changing fortunes and of advances and routs. The forces of Rommel were joining up with the Italians to stage their triumphant advance into Egypt.

A vast and desolate area, which, before the war was sufficiently peaceful to require only a handful of Askaris, suddenly became strategically vital. In order to allow the temporarily routed Allied armies to regroup the French were ordered to hold Bir Hakeim at all costs.

A light infantry brigade, an artillery regiment, a battalion of marines—these were the men in all only 3,600, who were given the task of halting the combined armies of Germany and Italy Under the leadership of General Koenig, the small French force staved off two divisions of the enemy, holding fast to their post despite a murderous artillery barrage, incessant shellfire and bombardment from the air Several times the besiegers thought that capitulation was only a matter of moments, yet under their bitterest attacks Koenig and his men held on doggedly, refusing to surrender, fighting on despite shortage of ammunition and—even more important—of water.

After bloody fighting, Koenig received orders to withdraw. This command was easy enough to give but in order to carry it out the defenders of Bir Hakeim had to run the gauntlet of German and Italian shelling and cross the minefields that surrounded the town. Ultimately two brigades of these heroes got through to the Allied lines. The British High Command praised this action in the highest terms.

In 1943 there was inaugurated the cemetery of Bir Hakeim. A vast monolith stands in the desert to honour the men who fell. The Cross of Lorraine shines on the monument, a symbol of the heroism and the spirit of resistance that still burned in the hearts of the Frenchmen who had to flee their motherland so that the fight for freedom could go on.

France honoured her sons who fell at this forsaken spot with a special stamp issued on the tenth anniversary of the action The central feature of the label is the Monument, while at the left is the legend "Bir Hakeim 1942". Colour is red and the design and engraving has been carried out by M. Cheffer. First day of issue was June 14th (Paris), and two days later in the rest of France.

Famous Paintings

The Saar, justly famous for its beautiful stamps, is to have famous paintings on its latest 'Volkshilfe' set which is to be issued in November. There are three stamps in all, particulars of which are given below.

15 plus 5 francs. "Graf Strogonoff" by Jean-Baptiste Greuze.

18 plus 7 francs. Detail from Murillo's "The Holy Shepherd".

30 plus 10 francs. "Portrait of a Boy" by Georg Melchior Kraus.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Zonal Officer for Bombay State on Rs. 225|-, plus allowances, 2nd class Railway fare, haltage, etc., by an income tax paying concern manufacturing Perfumeries, Toilets, Inks, etc. Investment of Rs. 300|- and interview at Calcutta with own expense essential. Apply Delco Chemical Works Ltd., 56, Bentinck Street, Calcutta—1. (3167)

Wanted contributors of short stories, articles and features for monthly "Citizen". Managing Editor, 884, Eastpark Road, Karolbagh, New Delhi-5. (2753)

SITUATIONS WANTED

Husband and Wife willing to go anywhere in Pakistan or India, speaks Urdu and Hindi. Husband experienced in Stores engineering. Export|Import purchase, as Warehouse Manager or Welfare Officer. Wife experienced Burler and Mender Perching and Passing. Willing to teach and take charge as Manageress of Burling and Mending Department. Willing to leave England if either one, or both, gets a post. (2752)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter Arts|Commerce in one year. Coaching by Post. Grover's Correspondence College Post Box 372. New Delhi. (2130)

FINANCIAL

Fixed deposits, upto Rs. 5,000|- maximum per head, accepted at 12%, interest paid monthly. No risks. Metropolitan Bank, (Estd. 1930) Station Road, Lucknow. (2217)

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

American British Indian Magazine Subscriptions and renewals at lowest rates. Write for 2000 Magazine Catalogue. Technical, General Books available, International Bookhouse, Opposite University, Bombay 1. (2680)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

APPLICATIONS, accompanied by a crossed postal order for Rs. 5|- for the under-mentioned permanent posts, are invited by the Director, Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-8, to reach on or before 4 August 1952:

(1) **TECHNICAL OFFICER:** Pay Rs. 350-25-550-30-700.

QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—A first class degree or equivalent qualifications in Textile Technology preferably in Textile Chemistry; about 5 years practical experience; good knowledge of English; good personality, tact and ability to deal with representatives of trade and industry on technical committees. Age 25-35. For highly experienced or qualified candidates, part of the essential qualifications may be relaxed. DESIRABLE—Knowledge of latest developments in textile technology especially Textile Chemistry; knowledge of foreign languages.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Preparation of technical notes; technical work connected with standards committees dealing with textiles, methods of tests, chemicals, auxiliaries and allied subjects.

(2) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANT:** Pay Rs. 160-10-330.

QUALIFICATIONS: A good Bachelor's Degree in Science with Chemistry, Biology or Microbiology, or B. Sc. in Agriculture with advanced training in good technology or equivalent qualifications; practical experience in dealing with food and agricultural products, food grain storage, office work and research experience in any one of the above subjects, particularly food technology. Age 20-35. For highly experienced or qualified candidates part of the qualifications may be relaxed.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Preparation of scientific notes; technical assistance in the preparation of standard specifications and codes of practice for agricultural and food products and related subjects.

Dearness and other allowances comparable to those of Central Government. Posts carry benefits of Contributory Provident Fund. Higher start admissible for specially qualified candidates.

State age, experience, past and present employment, enclose copies of testimonials; give names of two referees, not relatives. Government servants to apply through their departments. Candidates expected to appear for interview in Delhi at own expense. (2751)

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7, 2008
Muslim: Savval 20, 1371
Parsi: Behman 15, 1321
Sunrise 6-09 a.m.,
Sunset 7-20 p.m.
Hightide 04-08, 16-18
Lowtide 09-50, 22-52.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

TENANTS ASSN: 20th Annual General Meeting, Social Service League Hall, Vallabhai Patel Road, 3 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Lecture on Lord Buddha Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital Compound, 9.30 a.m.

FORT ARYA VEER DAL: General Body Meeting, Arya Samaj Hall, Fort, 2-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture "Your True Self", Jehangir Wadia Bldg, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "The Ethics of the Upanishads." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 P.M.

AIR BOMBAY'S NEW DIRECTOR

Mr. B. P. Bhatt, the new Station Director of All India Radio, Bombay took over his duties recently.

For nearly five years, while at Delhi Mr. Bhatt worked as the Station Director of one of the biggest stations of AIR's net work and before coming to Bombay was working as Director of Programmes in the Directorate-General.

Mr. Bhatt is known for his tactful handling of some of the very knotty and controversial problems including the language policy of AIR.

He took special interest in all programmes concerning Gandhiji arranged the first and last broadcast which Gandhiji made from the studios of AIR. Under his supervision Gandhiji's prayer

Mr. B. P. Bhatt, new Station Director of A.I.R., Bombay.

speeches were recorded and he helped in editing and processing these speeches. On the birth and death anniversaries of the Father of the Nation he arranged relay of special programmes from Rajghat. One of the services that he did to the refugees immediately after the partition was the broadcast of refugee massages, which refugees gave for their relatives who had been left behind in West Pakistan.

Hailing from Saurashtra, Mr. Bhatt is a lover of Sanskrit and English literatures. He is closely associated with Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan of Bombay.

He was educated in the Elphinstone College, Bombay and thereafter for one year he received his education at the London University. He took his English Tripos from the Pembroke College in Cambridge.

Fight Against Plague

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI):— Mr. D. H. S Davis, W H O plague specialist, has arrived in Delhi, 9, his way to Uttar Pradesh, where he will join a team provided by the U.P. Government to investigate the "carry-over" of plague infection from year to year in certain areas.

This investigation is stated to be an essential first step towards launching effective control.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 V K Bhatt, G Songs, 08-15 W Padhye, lalat, 11-45 "Swarlahari," G 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 P Ghosh, flute, 13-40 Concert music, 17-30 W Padhye, guari, 18-10 P Ghosh flute, 18-30 G N Joshi vocal, 19-00 V K Bhatt G songs 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 Gulab Anaokar, hanskinski, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 W Padhye, tilak kamod, 20-45 V K Bhatt, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat 98-00 E R Prabhu, violin, 08-45 G N Joshi, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 G N Joshi vocal, 12-15 Gulab Anaokar, Gaud malhar, 13-00 Bhalchandra 'Girish' compositions, 13-30 Sailesh Mukherjee, geet, 13-50 Saraswati Rane, sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 AIR artist, M songs, 18-20 For villagers, in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Saraswati Rane, bhajan, 20-30 "Ashtachhap" H talk, 20-45 Letters replies, H, 21-00 Sailesh Mukherjee, geet, 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 P Ghosh, flute, 22-15 Saraswati Rane adana.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.— 08-15 Special 08-30 N G N Khan, deshkar, 18-00 L Maganlal bhajans, 18-20 M Parmar geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals, (Ahm), 18-35 Dilni duniya (Ahm) 19-00 N G N Khan patdeep, 19-15 M Parmar, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm), 20-00 N G N Khan kedar, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda) 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm) 21-15 M Parmar, geets, 21-30 U F Khan, bageshri.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m—7-15 am It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes 7-00 The Singing Americans 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Walzes of the World 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 19-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE. 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Calling all forces, 18-45 All-star Bill, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personall portrait, 21-00 C Campaign, "Taxi", 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 E Barker, in Just fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-45 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Interview With Members Of The UCLA

On July 12 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview in English with members of the University of California at Los Angeles now touring India. Rev. Cecil Hoffman, David Lund, Mike Mundy, Miss Joan Meyeseik and Miss Stuart Mckenne wil participate in this programme which can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Studio Concert

On July 13 from 10-00 to 11-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a studio concert before an invited audience featuring Laura Hamilton (Soprano) and Tehmie Jungalwalla (Pianoforte).

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

30,000 WITHOUT RADIO LICENCES

The anti-piracy drive carried out by the Posts and Telegraphs Department throughout India in 1951 to unearth unlicensed broadcast-receiving sets resulted in the detention of nearly thirty thousand people who had not obtained proper licences or got their licences renewed, mostly due to forgetfulness.

Government have now extended special concession to all possessors of radio sets to get their old licences renewed or take out new ones, as may be required, before July 31, 1952, without payment of any surcharges.

A vigorous and intensive drive against defaulters will be launched from August 1, 1952, and any person found to be in possession of a broadcast-receiver without valid licence thereafter will be penalised.

Heavy Rains In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 12 (PTI). The following is daily weather summary for Saturday: The monsoon has been markedly active in the South Peninsula. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, north-west Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I), Rayalaseema, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin locally very heavy falls in the Khasi Hills of Assam and a few very heavy falls in Tamilnad and Mysore.

Following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	95	78	0	4.6	—3.4
BOMBAY	90	81	0	24.3	—5.9
Madras	90	77	0.1	1.7	—1.5
New Delhi	99	77	0.3	1.9	+4.3
Poona	90	73	0	7.2	+0.3
Raichur	98	76	0	1.9	—3.1
Rajkot	97	77	0	2.1	—6.0
Sholapur	97	73	0.3	5.1	—0.9
Simla	—59		0.3	13.5	+0.7
Surat	92	80	0	11.1	—4.2

SET UP ADVISORY BODIES

Community Project Executive's Call

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI). The community project administration is understood to have requested the state Governments to set up as early as possible, technical advisory committees to the state development commissioners.

The object of setting up such committee it is stated is to associate heads of technical departments in the states with the community development programme. The committee will be entrusted not only with the task of planning but the execution of each programme.

This administrative set up in the states corresponds to the central organisation where the advisory committee helps the administrator in the planning and execution of projects relating to education, health, irrigation cottage industries etc.

For Higher Studies Abroad

Mr. K. V. Ramachandran, son of Shri K. A. Viswanatha Aiyar, Retired Headmaster, Tattamangalam, who took his M. A. Degree with a high rank this year from the Department of Statistics, University of Bombay, has been awarded a Smith-Mundt and Institute of International Education Scholarship for advanced studies in the United States. He has also received a Fullbright Scholarship covering his passage expenses to the States and back. Mr. Ramachandran will study Statistics in the University of North Carolina. Prior to joining the University, he will attend an eight weeks' Orientation programme in the William and Mary College, Virginia. Shri Ramachandran left Bombay on Wednesday, for Rome en route to the States. He will sail from Genoa for New York.

Acharya Badrinath Verma, Education Minister of Bihar, said during question hour in the State Legislative Council that the State Government had banned private tuition by Government high school teachers.

STATEMENT ON PAGES OF NEWSPAPERS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Under the recently amended Newsprint Control Order, 1951; every proprietor of a daily or a weekly newspaper is required to submit to the State Government concerned, every Friday, a true statement showing the total number of pages printed by him in his daily or weekly during the preceeding week and also to forward a copy of each issue of the paper within seven days of its publication.

The proprietors of dailies and weeklies published in Greater Bombay are to submit the statements and copies of the papers to the Special Officer, Branch X, Civil Supplies Department, 6-A Cooperage, Bombay and those in the districts to the Collectors of their respective Districts.

The statements and issues to be forwarded should be from the week commencing from June 22, 1952.

Tenants' Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday: A meeting of the representatives of the tenants from Worli, Delisle Road, Sewri and Naigaum B.D.D. Chawls was held on July 9 at Parel, to protest against the proposal of Bombay Government to increase rent of each room of Bombay Development Dept. Chawls from Rs. 5 to Rs. 14-8 per month. Mr. R. D. Brandare was in the Chair.

A provisional committee of 8 members representing two persons from Worli, Delisle Road, Sewri and Naigaum respectively has been formed to represent to the Government the hardships which will be caused to all the tenants by the proposed heavy increase of rent and also to represent various grievances of occupants of these chawls and to take necessary steps to improve the general sanitary conditions in these chawls. A central organisation under the name of 'Bombay D. D. Chawls Tenants' Association' has also been formed.

The Spanish Cabinet with Generalissimo Francisco Franco presiding appointed Antonio Gullon Gomez as Ambassador to Taipeh. He is presently Ambassador to the Philippines.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE Speaker of the Madras Assembly has tabooed the usage of the word "Rajaji" in debates in the House.

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari-ki-Jai. This is the short and long of it. A foreigner, unable to stand the length, called him "Raja of Gopalachari". He is also known as Rajrishi in knowledgeable circles. Communists consider him as Public Enemy "ad infinitum", from Z to A. Once he pleaded for a plane and passage. Now he stays put, more obliging than obliged.

* *

Prohibition films stored in an iron safe in a government office in Madras burst into flames and were completely destroyed.

Is it an act of God or portent of the shape of things to come?

* * *

Unable to secure employment, two commerce graduates in Nagpur have announced their decision to take to boot-polishing as a means of livelihood.

Though a "sole" occupation, it will prove a paying job, looking to the two rows of practitioners on the pavement of Bombay Mutual Building.

* * *

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, delegate to the World Peace Partisans' Congress, told the session in Berlin that 300 million Indians were resolved to force their government to convoke a Five Power Conference in Delhi to discuss a peace pact.

This is news to us in India. The only doves of peace we know, are fluttering round about Acharya Kripalani's residence to book him for the United Front of Leftists.

* * *

Three non-Congress parties were invited for the first time to participate in the Madras State Legislature Congress Party meeting to discuss the Budget.

This may be interpreted as the implementation of the age old dictum "No taxation without representation". But Rajaji's main object is to find some underwriters for his deficit Budget.

* * *

Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Rehabilitation Minister of Delhi State, admitted that human beings and cattle were living together in one of the rooms in the Kingsway Colony Barracks.

In Delhi's democracy, they are stable companions. They are bracketed, probably pending the advent of pre-fabricated houses.

* * *

"Governorship is not a profession," says Mr. Sri Prakasa.

It is a calling for defeated ministers and ex-Congress Presidents. Barring a few exceptions, it is a stock pile of "also ran" and "not runs". They are there for the President's pleasure.

* * *

"Miss India", Indrani Rahaman, declared at Tokyo, "I believe that Asian girls have more charming facial expression than their European and American sisters, who however have beautiful figures.

It is not expression but impression that counts in beauty contests.

* * *

Speaking in the House of the People on linguistic states, Mr. N. V. Gadgil said. "We have a tiny state of Coorg and then we have the Leviathan of Uttar Pradesh, which sends thousands of Bhayyas to Bombay and dozens of politicians to Delhi, but not a grain of surplus food."

This is a bad dig at Pandit Pant. We have to be grateful to him for the Gauvas and 'Langras'.

* * *

Speaking at the Rotary Club at Coonoor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, said 'I see two representatives of the Press here seated at a separate table like outcastes, without spoons and forks before them. Let me tell you the story of a pressman. Once a pressman died. He went to Heaven and knocked at the door. St. Peter appeared and asked 'Who are you?'. 'I am a pressman. I want entry' 'No', said St. Peter 'Heaven is no place for you.'

The pressman turned to the other place Hell. The devil greeted him and asked 'What do you want?' 'I want to enter Hell,' said the pressman.

'No,' replied the Devil, 'Hell is not the place for you.'

"The pressman came out, saw a floating star, established a press on it and began to issue a daily newspaper, whereupon he got free correspondent passes to both Heaven and Hell.

"So, pressmen are cute and they manage to get where they are not wanted".

The press can take it. But the Rotary Club cannot afford to miss the sermon in Mr. Sri Prakasa's "Blue mountain" oratory

* * *

PREPARATIONS are afoot to usher in Employees State Insurance Scheme in Bombay by the New Year. This marks a forward step in our ideal of a welfare state, as it increases the social security of industrial labour.

Even from now on, employers are obliged to pay three-fourth per cent of the salary bill towards preliminary expenses of organisation and promotion work. From January next, labour also has to contribute towards the insurance fund to be entitled to stipulated benefits. They are sickness cash benefit, maternity benefit, disablement benefit and dependents benefit. At present, the scheme is working satisfactorily in Delhi and Kanpur, where workers in specified industries are benefited by it. In the proposed insurance scheme, employees whose average daily wage is below one rupee are exempted from contribution, while the employer has to pay seven annas per head as his quota for the fund. Above Rs 30 wage level, the contribution of the labourer varies according to his daily wage, and the employer has to contribute double the labour contribution. For example a worker whose daily wage is eight rupees and above has to contribute Rs. 1/4/0 per week, while the employer contributes Rs. 2/8/0 on behalf of the former When the whole scheme comes into operation next year, it is estimated that the employer will contribute five per cent and labour half of it to the pool of the insurance fund.

* * *

The scheme will be administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, which will consist of members representing Central and State Governments, employers, employees and the medical profession. In Delhi and Kanpur, corporation dispensaries under whole-time service personnel have been opened where outpatient treatment is being provided. In Bombay it is proposed to open a hospital with 300 beds for the exclusive use of the city's industrial population This will be the first hospital of its kind, and the funds required for it will be released by the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust. With Rs. 40 lakhs as initial funds, the hospital will become a model institution with facilities for the rehabilitation of the injured and the sick and for research work in industrial diseases. The responsibility for the maintenance of the hospital will fall on the shoulders of the Bombay Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation. To supplement this, a number of private practitioners will be enrolled as panel doctors, and they will be allotted a number of insured employees for whose proper medical care they will be responsible.

* * *

While making these allotments, the worker will be given the option to choose the doctor he likes from the panel of practitioners of the area in which he resides. The panel practitioner will give necessary medical aid and costly medicines such as penicillin and liver extracts will be provided at the cost of the Corporation When an insured person is unable to attend the clinic of the doctor, the latter, on intimation will visit the insured person at his residence He will refer serious cases to the local hospital for consultation or indoor treatment. The cost of laboratory tests, X'rays and indoor treatment as well as of transport and ambulance will be met by the Corporation. In return for his services, the panel doctors will be paid a fixed remuneration on per capita basis for the number of persons on their lists. This has been fixed at Rs. 5 per capita per year including the cost of ordinary medicines, dressing and emergency treatment. Costly medicines will of course be provided at the cost of the Corporation. In Bombay the Insurance Corporation authorities are carrying on negotiations for fixing up the panel of doctors and their remuneration. In this connection, Dr. C. L. Katial, the Director-General of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, had detailed discussions with the Bombay Millowners' Association and Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Health. All-round support has been assured to the scheme.

* * *

With the provision of compulsory insurance for all industrial employees, medical aid and dependents' benefit payable in case of death through employment accidents, labour has good cause to congratulate itself on its achievement. Government has boldly launched the scheme as a beneficent measure, and many wiseacres are questioning whether the industry will be able to foot the bill, and whether the prescribed contributions will meet the full cost of medical aid. Britain, which is pledged to a policy of cradle-to-grave social security, has found the problem of health services and social benefits very taxing. Lord Beveridge, the Father of Social Security in Britain, after careful review of the whole field and working with all the knowledge of Government departments at his command, estimated that the cost of a comprehensive health service would be 170 million pounds a year. Unfortunately today, the cost has exceeded all anticipations and has reached the 400 million mark. Moreover, Churchill's Government has pointed out that the existing supply of dentists will not cover a universal service, and that without some arrangement of priorities, a scramble is unavoidable. Thus the experiment in Britain is facing the inflated cost and the insufficiency of doctors.

* * *

Dr. Ffrangcon Roberts, in his latest book 'The Cost of Health, contends that the whole approach to the question of a universal, free health service disregards the outstanding fact that the unparalleled progress which has been made in the last fifty years towards the conquest of disease has resulted in, or at least has been accompanied by a greater demand for treatment and a greater inadequacy of supply. This, he says, may have four plausible explanations: (1) The modern diagnosis has revealed more disease; (2) The real ill health is increasing; (3) That factors other than ill health are stimulating demand; and (4) That the advance of medicine itself is increasing the true incidence of disease.

Though the problems projected by Dr. Roberts have a bearing even on a restricted scheme like ours, the experiment will succeed because Indian labour is not accustomed to an extravagant use of medical aid and goes to the doctor only if and when necessary. The charge on the industry will not be unduly heavy, as the burdens under the maternity scheme and Workmen's Compensation Act which it now shoulders will be merged with the new scheme. If labour and capital play the game, industry will be the ultimate beneficiary, as good health will promote better production.

* * *

The Tamil Association of Ramnarain Ruia College has brought out an annual number which contains messages from Rajaji Mr R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai and other eminent Tamil literateurs.

It is worthy of note that the Executive of the Association contains more Kumaris than Shrijuts. The annual number contains high class articles of topical and literary interest, which will stand comparison with many of the leading Tamil magasines. The article on 'World Peace' by Kumari R. Sulochana starts with a veritable Tamil literary 'Blitz.' Contributions like 'The Job of My Choice' by Mr. V. S. Jaya Rao, 'Women in Social Service' by Kumari C. V. Maragatham, 'Tamilians, Then and Now' by Mr. S. Chidambaram, 'Newspaper Production' by Mr. K. S. S. Raghavan, 'The Way of Publication' by 'Subashri' show the trends and problems that animate young minds. Also there are informative articles on great Tamil poets like Thiruvalluvar, Bharati, and the great Tamil patriot V. O. Chidambaram Pillai who led the national movement in Tamilnad in the early decades of this century. The articles cover various facets of modern life and are of a high literary order.

* * *

Despite its merits, it cannot be gainsaid that this literary effort has only a limited field in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay. It is the duty of Tamilians settled outside the Tamilnad to carry the message of the Tamils and the glory of their arts, literature, architecture, sculpture music and dance to a wider audience for appreciation and cultural understanding. Of late, Tanjore and Malabar have become the dance centres of India, where students from all parts of the country learn the technique of Bharata Natya and Kathakali. But the medium need not necessarily be Tamil alone. In this connection the example of Kumaraguruparar, the famous Tamil savant, is worthy of emulation. Himself a classic Tamil poet and literateur, Kumaraguruparar learnt Hindi, settled in Banaras and carried the message of the Tamils through the medium of Hindi. His lectures on "Kambha Ramayana", a Tamil classic, used to attract crowded audiences in Banaras, and it is reported that saint Tulsidas, author of "Ramcharit Manas", was a listener in these lectures. Kumaraguru stayed in Banaras and Delhi for three decades and was patronised even by Mogul Emperors.

* * *

Literature concerning the Vaishnavaites, Jains and Buddhists still lies hidden in Tamil language. "Manimekhalai", the Tamil classical drama, will have a wider appeal in Northern India. Similarly, the stories and sayings of Nayanars and Alwars of Tamilnad will capture the imagination of the Saivites and Vaishnavites all over India. The late Gadi Ananthachar, the founder of the Venkateswara temple at Fanaswadi though a profound Sanskrit and Tamil scholar, learnt Hindi and carried the message of Vaishnavism from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. The moral is obvious. If the Tamil Association of Ramnarain Ruia College makes its publication bi-lingual and carries articles in Tamil and Hindi, it will appeal to a wider circle and will better serve the cause of the Tamils.

* * *

In the death of Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Iyer, of the "Hindu" the country loses a doyen journalist who served the Fouth Estate for more than three decades. Mr. Iyer started life as a reporter in "Madras Times" and entered "The Hindu" as a sub-editor in 1915. He had the unique good fortune of working with eminent editors like Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. S. Rangaswami, and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. After the death of the latter, editorial responsibility practically fell on him. The lure of reporting often conquered him and he covered extensively Mahatma Gandhi's march to Dandi to the Paper. Mr. Iyer was a keen student of economics and a specialist in finance. His mastery of these subjects was so profound that he was invited by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to deliver the Madon Memorial lectures in Bombay. As a working journalist, he realised early that journalism, with all its patriotic appeal, was a noble profession but a bad trade. As President of the South Indian Federation of Journalists, he caused an inquiry to be made into the working conditions of journalists and successfully pleaded with newspaper proprietors to accept the recommendations in the matter of emoluments, provident fund and gratituity. It should be said to his credit that he left the profession better than he found it.

THE PROBATIONER

Tit-Bits

DO you remember "Ramdas", the steamer that sank in the Arabian Sea and "Narayani" which went down in the Ganges near Patna, within sight of the riverbank? A bus conductor of the Neboda-Kalutara Bus Co. in Ceylon was fined Rs. 200 for CARRYING 93 PASSENGERS IN EXCESS OF THE LICENSED NUMBER OF 41.

All due to the same cause.

According to a report from Katni, a village wood-cutter went to the jungle with his dog to get some fuel. He was sleeping beneath a tree after his work. A cobra, heading towards its master, was sighted by the dog, which engaged it and killed the reptile. On their way back the dog and the wood-cutter were attacked by a leopard. The wood-cutter ultimately killed the leopard and in this he was aided by his dog, which received fatal injuries. The woodcutter was rewarded by a prominent man of the place with Rs. 100 for his bravery.

Chandarana's Great Win Over Thiruvengadam

UTTAM CHANDARANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IT has been very long since Bombay has seen the former table tennis stroke-making machine—Uttam Chandarana — sweep everything before him. This evening the spectators who had gathered to witness the final of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Championship were treated to a page from history when the former national champion and international player overwhelmed the ruling national champion Thiruvengadam in no uncertain a manner to register his fairest noteworthy victory in some years.

Playing the brainy game that had kept him at the top of the game for well nigh a decade, Chandarana gave very little chance to his opponent renowned for his stolid defence. Attacking on both flanks with equal precision and consistency, Chandarana intercepted his drives with the only surprise stroke of an attacking player — the drop shot. So neatly were these drops executed, they often proved outright winners. Thiruvengadam found his defence all at sea against the Bombay idol's attack.

The national champion had to accept defeat in three straight games, a victory well reserved by a player who many thought had past his best. A return to form in true champion fashion, this victory portends many more titles for the former number one of the country. May be this will egg Chandarana to fight for a ticket to Bucharest next March for the world championships.

Miss Enid Bocarro had her hopes for the triple shattered by Sampat and Miss Sulla Mankar, who beat her and Ossie Dyer in the final of the mixed doubles in three straight but well contested games.

Chandarana won his second title in this major tournament, when later in the evening he won the men's doubles title in partnership with Somaya, beating the recent winners of the Students YMCA title Thakersey and Jacob in three easy games.

The juniors title was claimed by A. S. Vakil who concealed only eleven and sixteen points in the two games to his opponent A. Aaron.

Mr. Vijay Merchant presided and Mrs. Vijay Merchant distributed the prizes.

The results were:—

Men's Singles Final

U. M. Chandarana beat T. Thiruvengadam 21-13, 21-18, 21-17.

Men's Doubles Final

U. M. Chandarana and D. P. Somaya beat S. K. Thakersey and A. L. Jacob 21-15, 21-11, 21-10.

Mixed Doubles Final

Dilip Sampat and Miss Sulla Mankar beat Ossie Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro 21-16, 21-18, 21-17.

Juniors Singles Final

A. S. Vakil beat A. Aaron 21-11, 21-16.

Arati Saha Is "The Baby" At Helsinki

HELSINKI, July 12 (UPA). The youngest participant in the Olympic Games is 12-year-old Arati Saha, swimmer from India. Other contestants were amazed today at the appearance of this tiny girl at the training camp.

China Sends Team Despite IOC Decision

HELSINKI, July 12 (UPI-AFP): It was learned here today that twenty-eight athletes from Nationalist China have left Formosa for Finland in spite of decision by the International Olympic Committee to prevent representatives from both the Communist and Nationalist China from taking part in the Games.

Mr. Erik Von Frenchell, Chairman of the Olympic Organising Committee, said that the athletes would be allowed to stay here only as tourists. They would have no privilege and would not be allowed to stay in the Olympic Village.

Both Germanys And China May Be Admitted

HELSINKI, July 12: The possibility of admitting both East and West Germany and Nationalist and Peoples Republic of China as full members will be discussed at the General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee which begins here next Wednesday.

West Germany and Nationalist China are already members.

M. Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the International Committee told reporters today that this possibility had been fully discussed by the I.O.C.'s Executive Committee "but we come to no decision on the matter and decided to refer it to a full meeting of the I. O. C.".

U.S. NATIONAL CLAY COURTS TENNIS

RIVER FOREST (Illinois), July 12 (UPA). Don Candy of Melbourne, Australia, Friday won his way into the quarter-finals of the National Clay Courts Tennis Tournament in a gruelling 41-game match. The Aussie star downed Noel Brown of Los Angeles 4-6, 6-3, 0-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Sellwood's Hundred Winners Of Season

BRISBANE, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Neville Sellwood who returned to Australia last September after riding in England, rode his 100th winner of the season, which ends at the end of this month when he won the Doomden Cup here today on the 3-year old colt, Tossing.

Mr. A. B. Crother's Tossing which carried 7 st, 6 lbs and started at nine to one beat Mr. H. V. Cooper's Grey Boots (8st. 8 lbs—five to one) by three lengths with Mr. J. R. McConachy's Daasrae (8 st 8 lbs 25 to one). A length away third. Three were 24 runners.

Arthur Breasley who had a successful season in England last year was taken to hospital with a minor head injuries, when his horse Coniston fell during the race.

Two other horses were also involved in the fall.

Reds In Olympics

MOSCOW, July 11 (UPA): The Soviet press finally announced Soviet participation in the Olympics in Helsinki.

IHF DECIDES NOT TO SEND MALHOTRA

BOMBAY, July 12 (PTI): The Indian Hockey Federation today decided against sending the Uttar Pradesh half-back, Malhotra, to join the Indian olympic hockey team now in Europe before going to Helsinki for defending of the world hockey title.

Digvijay Singh "Babu", captain of the Indian team, had cabled the I.H.F. to send Malhotra "to reinforce the half line" along with the request for a substitute centre-forward for the indisposed Balbir Singh and Nandy Singh.

The I. H. F. decided to send Bengal's C. S. Gurung as substitute centre-forward but decided to invite the votes of its selectors on the question of Malhotra. By a majority, the sleetors—Dr. A.C. Chatterjee (Uttar Pradesh), Mr. B.L. Gupta (Punjab) Mr. S.N. seit (Mysore) and Mr. Meherji Vakil (Bombay)—decided against sending Malhotra. Another selector, Bengal's Punkaj Gupta, is in England with the Indian cricket team and could not be consulted.

Prime Minister Nehru on Saturday administered at Delhi the oath of secrecy to Mr. M. V. Krishapa, who has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Burmah-Shell Have Fighting Chance For Top Honours

Burmah-Shell .....2 Central Railway .....0.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-Shell collected two valuable points from Central Railway in the only Senior Harwood Football League fixture played this evening at the Cooperage. In a way Burmah-Shell may be considered fortunate in winning as the first goal was scored off a pass from Franklyn who seemed offside, and the second against the run of play, when Central Railway were searching desperately for the equaliser. Shell now have a glorious chance for top honours in the league.

Burmah-Shell started strongly and the Railway defenders had their hands full trying to stave off the efforts of the Shell attackers. Santiago should have scored in the sixth minute when he intercepted a back pass of Tully and advanced towards the goal. But he punted the ball too far ahead enabling Ramaswami to collect the ball and clear it out of harms way. Central Railway were not without their chances Midway through the period Shiva failed to convert D'Sa's pass after the latter had robbed Angelo of the ball in the box.

Eight minutes from the breather, Franklyn, lying in an off-side position, received the ball from a defender, and raced down the flank, before centering hard and true. Santiago following up experienced little difficulty in beating Ramaswami. Crossing over with this slender lead, Shell went on the defensive and enabled Central to dominate play completely.

The Railway forwards however made the fatal mistake of playing too close together and indulging in short passing; consequently every move of their was intercepted by the quick tackling defenders, and though Lefebour was kept on the alert throughout, he was never called upon to give off his best.

In the 10th minute Bickhoo missed from close in. Twelve minutes later, Maxie picking up a clearance from the hard pressed defence moved up, shook off the attentions of Rodricks and made a beeline for the goal. He took deep defender Almeida in his stride and then beat Ramaswami in the goal all ends up. The Central Railway however never gave up the fight and the final whistle found them still trying.

The teams were:

BURMA-SHELL: Lefebour; Poonawala and Angelo; Wilmer, Ben Martin and Bernard; Franklyn, Rego, Santiago, Middlecoat and Mazie.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswami; Rodricks and Almeida; Duncan, Tully and Narayana; D'Sa, Kuppuswamy, Tambe, Shiva and Maxie.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

Bombay Gym's Narrow Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scoring a goal in each half through Agernas, Bombay Gymkhana got the better of the Blue Wizards by the odd goal in three in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Earlier in the game competition the game between Tata "A" and Goan S.C. "B" ended in a goalless draw.

In the first game of the evening a hat-trick scored by N. Fernandes helped Goan Rovers to collect full points at the expense of St. Francis Goans "B" who failed to reply in the Third Division League.

This is the fourth successive defeat that Blue Wizards have suffered. Had they a little dash to put the finishing touch they would have at least saved a point as they saw as much of the ball as their rivals and had many scoring chances. Their only goal was scored in the second half through C. J. Vaz.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOURTH DIVISION

The following are the results of the matches played this evening at the G.I.P. Rly. Ground in the Fourth Division of the Harwood Football League:—

Star of Goa — 2 (Antonio Soares and L. Fernandes), Nightingale — 1 Goa Republic — 2 (C. D'Sa 2), St. Paul's S.C. — 0; St. Stephen — 5 (Stephen Gomes 3, S. Gomes Jr. and Luis Max), Agragani S.C. — 0.

BHOPAL, July 12 (UPI): Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Central Minister for Food, who would break his journey here enroute to Nagpur, July 15, for a few hours will it is athoritatively learnt today confer with local official and ministers regarding food shortage in the state.

YORKSHIRE ALL OUT FOR 192 RUNS

Divecha And Phadkar Do All The Damage

SHEFFIELD, July 12 (PTI).

INDIA, who began their match against Yorkshire, one of the strongest teams in England, dismissed the county for 192 with an hour to go for stumps. At close India were 16 for no wicket in reply.

The tourists owed much to the fine seam bowling of Ramesh Divecha, the Oxford "Blue", and Phadkar who although not helped to any marked extent by the pitch, always had the Yorkshire batsmen far from confident and ill at ease. Both the Indian bowlers extracted the maximum of "lift" from the pitch and rarely sent down a loose ball. Divecha took five wickets for 81.

Only a dour fighting innings by Brian Close who hit up seventy-one not out in the side's total of 192 rescued Yorkshire from a bad situation. Yorkshire's troubles began when Phadkar clean bowled Lowson and Wilson in four balls and without addition to the opening stand of twenty Halliday had his middle stump knocked down by Divecha.

Lester and Watson retrieved Yorkshire's position with a fourth stand of sixty-four but seven wickets were down for hundred and twelve. Then Close began to take command and finding a solid though somewhat lucky partner in Leadbeater sent the score mounting. Leadbeater helped close to add forty. Close scored all the last twenty-five runs before Foord was caught and bowled by Hazare and the innings closed for hundred and ninety-two.

Mantri and Roy, who opened India's reply, had scored 12 and 4 runs respectively at close of play with India's total reading 16 for no loss.

SCORE-BOARD

YORKSHIRE (1st innings)

Halliday b. Divecha 13, Lowson b. Phadkar 6, Wilson b. Phadkar 0, Lester b. Divecha 37, Watson lbw. b. Divecha 28, Yardley c. Mantri b. Divecha 9, Close not out 71, Wardle b. Phadkar 1, Leadbeater b. Divecha 13, Brennan lbw. b. Phadkar 2, Foord c. and b. Hazare 0, Extras 12, TOTAL 192.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/20: 2/20; 3/20; 4/84; 5/100; 6/107: 7/112 8/160; 9/167.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Phadkar 33/14/69/4; Divecha 31/8/81/5; Hazare 11.3/8/9/1; Chowdhury 10/3/21/0.

INDIA (1st innings)

Roy batting 4, Mantri batting 12, Extras nil. TOTAL (for no loss) 16.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Foord 9/5/9/0; Yardley 6/4/4/0; Halliday 3/1/3/0.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Goan Sports vs. St. Francis Goans; 5-40 L.C.L. vs. Asbestos Cement (Senior Harwood League — 2nd leg).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Bhimraj S.C. vs Versova; 4-30 p.m. Clobe "A" vs Bombay Gymkhana; 5-30 p.m. Blue Wizards vs Central Rly. "B".

G.I.P. Rly., Parel:

3-30 p.m. Liberty S.C. "B" vs Twinkle Star; 4-30 p.m. Goan S.C. "C" vs Panchgani Old Boys; 5-30 p.m. Thunderbolts S.C. vs Ind. Gymkhana "B".

BADMINTON

W. I. A. A. Club House

4-00 p.m. Open Championship.

Photo-Finish Camera For Olympiad

CALCUTTA, July 12 (UPI): A new photo-finish camera is to be used for track events in the forthcoming Olympic Games. It was first experimentally used on timing British horse races in 1950. This sports-timer is a triumph of Swiss watch engineering developed over the past four years.

According to a report received here a team of ten Swiss technicians will go to Helsinki to take full charge of the timing of all Olympic Games events. They will carry with them a total of 441 different timers and chronometers of all types, including four of these new photo-finish cameras.

The new phototimers enable the judges not only to establish the winner of a race but also the order of the arrival of the contestants with the exact time of their arrival.

The clock built into the photo-finish camera which records the instant in time at which such runner passes the tape, is a quartz chronometer certified by the Neuchatel observatory in Switzerland to be accurate to 1/880,000th part of a second.

After each race eight by ten inches enlargement can be furnished to the judges within 90 seconds of the end of the race.

VOLLEYBALL TEAM GRANTED O. K.

CALCUTTA, July 11 (PTI).

The Government of India has accorded permission to the Indian Volleyball team to proceed to Moscow for the World Volleyball Championship to be held between August 7 and 19. Mr. S. K. Basu, honorary secretary of the Volleyball Federation of India announced here today.

The reply to the VBFI's letter to the Volleyball Association of Russia, the organisers of the competition, to extend the date of India's final entry to July 31 is still awaited. Mr. Basu was optimistic that there would be no difficulty on this score.

Meanwhile arrangements are being made to select India's contingent at Calcutta on July 19 and 20. The team is expected to be announced on July 20 after the meeting of the Federation.

Basketball Draw Not To Be Remade

HELSINKI, July 12 (PTI-Reutel). The International Basketball Federation has decided not to redraw the Olympic Basketbal! Tournament but to leave both the Peoples Republic and Nationalist China out of the draw.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Russia, France, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay and the United States were excused the qualifying round.

The groups for the qualifying round were divided into three with Bulgaria, Switzerland, Cuba and Belgium in the first and the Philippines, Israel, Hungary and Greece in the second and Egypt, Rumania, Turkey, Italy and Canada in the third.

Two teams from each group qualify for the final stages. The opening round matches will be Hungary — Greece, Italy — Canada, Cuba — Belgium, Philippines — Israel, Bulgaria — Switzerland and Egypt — Turkey.

Harrow Beats Eton By Seven Wickets

LONDON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): At Lords Harrow beat Eton by seven wickets. The scores were:

Eton 154 (Hulbert 8 for 36 and 73. (Hulbert 4 for 31, Clive 4 for 18). Harrow 159 (Eckersley 5 for 45) and 68 for three (Robins 3 for 27).

ABSENCE OF 'BOOKIES' AT POONA WILL MAKE IT "GENTLEMAN'S RACING"

POONA, July 12 (PTI).

A SUM of Rupees three lakhs thirty-one thousand will be distributed as stake money during the twelve meetings of the Poona racing season commencing on August 2 next. Out of this amount over two lakhs twenty-three thousand will be for the indigenous breed, while the remaining will be open both for Indian and English horses. A sum of Rupees four thousand five hundred will also be distributed by way of cups.

Indian horses in Class Five, including maidens, will share the sum of Rupees one lakh and sixty-one thousand. Winners of Indian horses in Class Two will take away most of the money of the fifty-two thousand allotted to them, while seventy-three thousand have been provided for Class Three and Class Four horses. Class One and Class Two horses both Indian and foreign have been allotted a sum of Rupees forty-five thousand.

Only one race—the Rajaram Chatrapati Memorial Gold Cup—will be fought between Class Two and Class Three horses of the indigenous breed.

The racing season which opens with the first meeting on August 2, has been divided into three parts. The first four races will be known as summer races with rupees ninety-eight thousand as stakes, the next six races will be known as Poona races with Rupees one lakh seventy-eight thousand as stakes besides five cups and the last two races will be autumn races with fifty-three thousand five hundred as stakes.

NO BOOKMAKERS

A spokesman of the Royal Western India Turf Club said today that the Turf Club will lose a sum of Rupees two and a half lakhs on account of the abolition of the system of bookmakers. This amount, he said, used to be realised by the Turf Club buy license fees extended to twenty bookmakers. He however added that with the expected increase in tote betting—about forty per cent—the loss would be made good partly. This amount is expected to be about two lakhs.

He also disclosed that facilities for more windows in view of the expected rush will be provided inclusive of windows for Rupees one thousand. Rupees five hundred and Rupees two hundred. In all about thirty-five additional windows are expected to be provided.

A well-known racing patron today remarked that in the absence of bookmakers the Poona meeting will be a "gentleman's racing". He expected a large number of people to attended the races this year with the main object of finding "a fluke".

Helsinki Heatwave Breaks

HELSINKI, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): The heatwave which has been oppressing athletes gathered here for the Olympic Games—which begin in a week's time—broke during the night.

Rain fell and this morning a pleasant breeze was blowing across the Olympic Village of Kypala three miles from the capital.

Four more flags—those of the United States, Chile, Cuba and Greece—were hoisted over the village today making sixteen now fluttering in the breeze. The United States flag was the thirteenth to be raised but the Americans refused to be superstitious and are confident that their powerful team will gain a good share of the medals.

Welcoming the newly arrived teams the President of the Olympic Games Organizing Committee Eric Von Frenckell said the village would eventually house 5,500 competitors from seventy countries.

"I hope you will all become good friends and lose with good grace", he said "hit as hard as possible in competition, but do not hit below the belt".

Dutch Motorcyclists Killed

SCHOTTEN, HESSE, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Leonardus Van Rijswijk, internationally known Dutch motorcyclist, was killed here yesterday in a training accident of the Schotten ring motoring track.

All Set For Racing At Secunderabad

HYDERABAD, July 12 (PTI): The Secunderabad Monsoon Races commence here on July 16 with a card of five events. One hundred and three entries have been received for the opening day, the Poona Plate, a handicap for Indian horses in Class "A" having received the largest number of entries—twentyeight.

Although no specials have been run, everyday brings a few horses both from Poona and Bangalore. Already about sixty horses have arrived and a large number are still expected from both these places and Madras.

Although the monsoon has so far been somewhat disappointing, the race course received a few showers two days ago and with a few more showers expected by a day or two, the course is expected to be good for the opening day.

Already arrived are M.S. Appoo, G. A. Haji, Keshava Mudaliar, R. Kohodayar, Maroof Farah, Shamlan, Tamavi, Shivan and Sardar Khan.

Major Leech, M. S. Baba Khan and P. Sayegh are expected in the next few days.

Among the jockeys already arrived are M. S. Duffy, Cracknell Brothers, Agnew, Nolan, Fakhruddin, Ghulam Hussain, Ghaus Khan, P. Khade and the Chavans, M. S. Ahmed Khan, Shankar, McGaffin, Henderson and F. K. Black are also expected.

Tulyar Triumphs In Eclipse Stakes

SANDOWN PARK, (Surrey), July 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Aga Khan's Tulyar won the Eclipse Stakes run over ten furlongs here today.

Mehmandar also owned by the Aga Khan was second and Hilltop was third. Seven ran.

Betting: 3 to 1 on favourite Tulyar; 100 to 7, Mehmandar: 13 to 2 Hill Top.

King's Bench and Taranto did not run. Won by three lengths with two lengths separating second and third.

"Faunus" Wins Australian Grand National

MELBOURNE, July 12 (PTI-Reuter). A 25 to one chance Faunus carrying 11 stone won the Grand National Steeplechase over three miles one furlong on the Flemington course here today.

Ridden by A. Moon, Faunus, by Walkare out of Luiistante and owned jointly by Messrs. W. A. Lawson, R. E. Ross and R. L. Lows beat Bronze Ladde (11 stone 7 pounds — 7 to 1) by 12 lengths with Nelangie (11 stone, 7 pounds — 25 to 1) a further ten lengths away third.

There were 15 runners but only 7 finished. One fell while atseven furlongs seven horses ran out including the favourite Heft Loon.

Faunus covered the course in six minutes 16-3/4 seconds.

ITALY IN EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL

MILAN, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Italy today qualified for the final of the European Zone in the Davis Cup competition when they beat Denmark in the doubles of their semifinal tie to gain a winning lead of three matches to nil.

Today Gianni Cucelli and Marcello Del Bello beat Kurt Nelsen and Torsten Ulrich 8-6, 6-4, 2-6, 4-6, 6-0 in a marathon match which lasted two hours and a half.

Italy won the first two singles yesterday.

Naresh Wins Irish Title

DUBLIN, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Naresh Kumar, India's number one player, won the men's singles title at the Irish Lawn Tennis Championship meeting here today beating S. D. Potts of the United States, 6-1, 6-4, 6-8, 3-6, 6-2.

NARESH KUMAR

Natekar Beats Jhaveri In WIAA Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Young N. M. Natekar, who showed remarkable progress in his game last season, lived upto the expectations when this evening in the second round of the WIAA Club House Open Badminton Championships, he gave a very account of himself in disposing of a forceful opponent in P. M. Jhaveri in two straight games.

Playing a restrained game Natekar kept at bay Prabhakar Jhaveri and tamed him into defeat.

Other results in the men's singles second round and men's doubles firstround, resulted in easy victories for the fancied players.

The results were:—

Men's Singles

SECOND ROUND: Henry Ferreira beat V.N. Thakar 15-1, 15-0; V. Kamath beat R.J. Dalal 15-7, 15-3; B.D. Shroff beat M. N. Rao 15-2, 15-5; V. R. Varadkar beat A.K.A. Somjee 15-1, 15-0; R. D. Desai beat R.D. Vimawala 15-11, 15-6; N.M. Natekar beat P. M. Jhaveri 15-12, 15-7.

Men's Doubles

FIRST ROUND: S.G. Wasani and A. R. Kavarana beat V. A. Adarkar and S. I. Parekh 15-4, 15-2; L. R. Agaskar and D. G. Damani beat G. E. Awati and Partner 15-8, 15-9; C. P. Merchant and B. R. Agaskar w.o. M. N. Pittie and Partner; B. D. Shroff and H. K. Talyarkhan beat M. N. Rao and V. N. Kalambi 15-5, 15-13.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

4-00 p.m. S. S. Mody vs. P. D. Trivedi. 4-20 p.m. J. V. Dehejia vs. B. M. Desai. 4-40 p.m. S. S. Parulekar and Partner vs. Herbert Farias and Miss Neila Farias. 5-00 p.m. . M. Bhat and R. K. Bhandari vs. Ramesh D. Desai and V. P. Desai. 5-20 p.m. A. J. Shah and Miss Mira Khandke vs. H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss S. Vakeel. 5-40 p.m. B. R. Agaskar and Miss Rane vs. R. D. Vimawalla and Miss Homi P. Mistry. 6-00 p.m. M. K. Bopardikar and Miss V. M. Oak vs. A. R. Kavarana and Miss R. Dastur. 6-20 p.m. M. P. Desai and P. M. Jhaveri vs. D. N. Dhongade and Partner. 6-40 p.m. G. P. Shirke and N. M. Natekar vs. M. G. Damani and Shubash Desai. 7-0 p.m. V. R. Varadkar and V. G. Bhagwat vs. V. Kamath and Partner.

MORE TITLES FOR "LITTLE MO" AND DORIS HART

LONDON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Maureen Connolly and Doris Hart, America's winners of the Wimbledon women's singles title this year and last year respectively won further honours today, Miss Connoly winning the Irish title and Miss Hart retaining the Midland Counties Championship.

Miss Connolly took only 35 minutes to beat Britain's Mrs. J. Walker Smith 6-1, 6-1 to win her third title in the space of twelve months. She of course holds the American crown.

Miss Hart had a harder fight against her old rival Shirley Fry of America and it took her 80 minutes to win 7-5, 3-6, 9-7. In fact Miss Fry looked to be the winner leading 4-1 in the deciding set but Miss Hart rallied to level at 4-all and after a succession of games with services she broke through with a lucky net cord shot and won her own service to love for the match.

Calcutta Soccer

CALCUTTA, July 12 (PTI):—The following are the results of matches played in the senior division football league today:

Bhowanipore 7, Calcutta Garrison 0, Sporting Union 2, Warl 0, Mohun Bagan 0, Mohammedan Sporting 0

KASHMIR ISSUE STILL HANGS FIRE

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

technological research Rs. 18,329 and promotion of marketing Rs. 95,949. Closing Balance, Rs. 29,73,690.

The Central Tea Board had the opening balance of Rs. 6,46,160 on October 1, 1950. Its income during the year was Rs. 94,44,007. Its closing balance amounted to Rs. 37,50,685. The Board spent no money on research or agricultural improvement. It spent Rs. 53,73,468 on Tea Propaganda Rs. 1,12,794 on statistics organisation, Rs. 50,967 as Provident Fund contribution for its employees.

The Result

It will be seen that in the cases referred above, the biggest chunk from the income is taken up by the salaries of the staff and very little money is spent on the improvement of cultivation of a particular commodity. Why should the Tea Board make contribution to Labour Welfare Fund is not well proved. There is now a Plantation Labour Act under which money is raised for Labour Welfare.

There is another aspect of the problem As Tea, Coffee and Rubber are regarded industries in the private sector, their commodity committees function under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Sugar is also an industry in this private sector, and yet the Sugarcane Committee is attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. So also all the other Committees, namely, the Central Cotton Committee, Central Jute Committee, Central Lac Committee, Central Coconut Committee, Central Tobacco Committee, Central Arecanut Committee and Central Oilseeds Committee. Logic has never been the strong point in the Government of India.

JAIL REFORMS IN BOMBAY STATE

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

be allowed later to bring their families and paid wages for their work on the farm.

They will also share in the profits of the farm which will be given to them on their release.

A tentative scheme is under examination of Government for setting up a model farm at the Visapur temporary prison. It will impart training in agriculture to prisoners who come from rural areas. Long-term prisoners who have served part of their sentence would be transferred to the farm and given training in improved methods in agriculture. 150 acres of land are being acquired for the farm.

No Pak Ambassador To Afghanistan

KARACHI FEELS RELATIONS DETERIORATING

KARACHI, July 12 (PTI).

THE Pakistan Government "are presently considering the cancellation" of the appointment of her ambassador to Afghanistan.

Reporting this Karachi's morning paper, Dawn (Gujerati) said today, "It is learnt that the Pakistan ambassador-designate to Afghanistan (Colonel A. S. B. Shah) will not go to Kabul now. The cancellation of his appointment is under consideration.

This step is—believed to have been taken as a result of deteriorating relations between the two countries.

Anti-Pakistan propaganda of the Afghan ambassadors in foreign contries and the refusal of Afghanistan to participate in the Pan-Islamic conference (presumbly Muslim Prime Ministers' conference) are also said to be responsible for the step."

Originally, Afghanistan and Pakistan had diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, but two years ago, both the countries withdrew their ambassadors, and since then, both missions have been headed by charge de affairs. Recently, however, Pakistan Government named Colonel A.S.B. Shah, as her ambassador to Afghanistan but he has not yet left for Kabul. Afghanistan has not so far, named her ambassador to Pakistan.

PAK DIPLOMAT FOR NEPAL

KARACHI, July 12.

Pakistan will shortly establish diplomatic relations with Nepal.

Reporting this the Karachi evening paper "Vatan" (Gujerati) said yesterday that Pakistan was sending a consul-general in the near future to Katmandu to open an office there.

Ana Pauker To Be Tried?

BELGRADE, July 12 (UPA): Two pilots who escaped from Rumania last week said they are certain that deposed Foreign Minister Ana Pauker was in jail awaiting trial, Radio Belgrade said today.

The refugee airmen, who flew here from their Communist homeland, said there were also rumours of the arrest of National Bank Director Aurel Vizzoli and Assistant Minister Luca Vassili.

Jayaprakash Cheerful And Happy

POONA, July 12 (PTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, though weak is yet cheerful and happy, says a bulletin issued by Dr. Dinshaw Mehta tonight.

The bulletin adds: "Since yesterday's bulletin there has been no particular change. A full bulletin will be issued tomorrow, which will be the last day of his fast".

Sympathetic Fast

AHMEDABAD, July 12 (PTI): All Socialist workers of Ahmedabad and some of their sympathisers will observe a one-day fast tomorrow, which will coincide with the last day of the three-week fast undertaken by the Socialist leader Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan.

In Malabar

CALICUT, July 12 (PTI):—Nambiar, General Secretary of the Malabar Socialist Party and member of the National Executive of the Indian Socialist Party and nine other Socialist workers have begun a 48 hour fast this morning at the local town hall as a mark of sympathy towards Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's fast.

Congress Membership Drive

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI): The Congress General Secretary Mr. U. S. Malliah, states in an A I C C circular that the Congress Working Committee feels that each Congress member of Parliament should enrol at least 5,000 primary members and each Congress member of the State Legislature 1,000 primary members.

"Success in enrolling the largest numbers," he says, "will give an indication of his or her popularity as well as the contact he or she maintains with the electorate".

The circular requested all Pradesh Congress Committees to urge on all members of the legislature from their areas to take the work of enrolment in all seriousness.

America's First Pyramid In A Cemetery

WHITE PLAINS, New York, July 12 (PTI).

A DIRECTION to erect a pyramid in Cincinnati cemetery—probably America's first—was upheld by a United States court, but its size was ordered to be reduced.

This will was made by an archaeologists' daughter Miss Florence Groff who travelled widely with her father in the land of the Pharoahs.

Miss Groff, a non-agenarian, died in 1948. Her relations had contested Miss Groff's will that 40,000 dollars should be spent on the pyramid, 425 foot square. It was also to stand over the bodies of her father, mother and brother.

The court ruled that only 10,000 dollars should be spent on the pyramid.

"United States" 24-Hour Record

ABOARD the S.S. "UNITED STATES" at sea, July 12 (PTI-Reuter). The liner 'United States' averaged 36.08 knots in the first 25 hours of her east to west crossing of the Atlantic, it was announced on board today.

Her captain Commodore Harry Manning described it as "a higher speed for a day's run than any other ship afloat."

During this period the liner covered 902 miles but the bad weather which forecast may reduce her speed.

Co-Op. Insurance Move For Merger

HYDERABAD (Dn), July 12 (PTI): The question of the merger of all co-operative insurance societies working in different states in India into one Central Co-operative Insurance Organisation was discussed at the annual general meeting of the All-India Co-operative Societies' Association here today.

The merger had been recommended by the All-India Co-operative Congress.

Bulgaria has set up a chamber of Commerce for trading with foreign countries within the framework of the Moscow Economic Conference, according to Sofia radio.

ANZUS

American State Department Suggests New Name For Pacific Council

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPA): Usually reliable sources told the UPA today that the second meeting of State Department officials with Australian and New Zealand diplomats was expected to be held next week to draw up the agenda for the first meeting of the Pacific Council in Honolulu early in August.

They said that one of the problems to be discussed is how much of the Pacific area should be included in the discussions, when defence and security problems are taken up. They pointed out that there would probably be an exchange of views with regard to the security of areas around Australia, including South-east Asia and the Philippines, because these areas are of direct interest to the defence of Australia.

They stressed, however, that the State Department was extremely anxious not to give the impression that the Pacific Council will try to make any decisions that would affect the security of such Pacific countries as the Philippines without fully consulting them. They said that is the reason why the Department would like to coin the name "Anzus" as a substitute for "Pacific" in the Pacific Council so that it would be quite clear to the Philippines and other Pacific countries that the Council did not intend to arrange for the security of the large part of the Pacific area on a unilateral basis. Anzus is the contraction for Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Rice Prices Go Up

MADURA, July 12 (PTI): Prices of paddy and rice in Koilpatti taluk in Tiruneveli district have registered a rise after decontrol of foodgrains, according to a report from Ettayapuram.

This rise, it is stated, is due to increased demand from outside merchants who purchase paddy and rice in bulk to be transported to Salem, Udumalpet, Dharapuram, Manaparai and Pollachi.

One Kottai (112 measures) of paddy is now being sold there at Rs. 52 as against the controlled price of Rs. 50.

The price of one bag of sixty measures has gone up to Rs. 56 registering an increase of Rs. 10.

Retail pices of paddy and rice rose by 25 per cent, one measure of rice selling at fifteen annas against twelve annas and paddy at six annas three pies as against five annas.

Prices of Kambu and Ragi have also moved up in sympathy with those of paddy and rice.

Students On Strike In Ratlam

RATLAM, July 12 (UPI): The students of local schools are on complete strike since yesterday, as a protest against the recent increase in fees in educational institutions of Madhya Bharat by the State Government.

Communist Leader Disqualified

SECUNDERABAD, July 12 (UPI). Dr. Raj Bahadur Goud, Communist leader returned to the Council of States, has incurred disqualification for failure to lodge the returns of election expenses in the prescribed manner.

MASS PRAYER FOR RAIN IN CUTCH

Sowing Operations Not Yet Begun; Prices Soar

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD July 12.

THE fear of a second successive famine in Cutch is not averted, and monsoon current has not reached Cutch yet. Except for a few places, the whole of Cutch is without rains, and sowing operations have not yet begun. Due to delay of rains, the prices of milk, ghee and food-grains are soring high. Since the last two days citizens of Bhuj hold mass prayers to please Varuna the God of rains.

POOR RAINS IN KARWAR

Kariff Operations Suspended

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, July 12.

Karwar District is passing through a spell of unbroken bright weather, causing a heavy deficit of rainfall. The maximum deficit in Karwar is twenty-one and half inches. Khariff paddy operations in Haliyal granary of the district, Sirsi Mundgod and Yellapur talukas are suspended owing to inadequate rainfall. Mundgod reports scarcity of drinking water. Karwar registered only one and half inches rainfall in six days, bringing the total to 48 inches 88 cents.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The weather forecast for Sunday in Bombay City and Suburbs remains the same as it has been for the last week; variable skies with the possibility of a few passing showers.

Santa Cruz recorded three cents of rain today. From the commencement of the monsoon, Santa Cruz has registered 34.5 inches. The deficit in total rainfall at Colaba since June is now 5.9 inches.

In the lake region upto 8-30 a.m., today Tansa had 26 cents and Tulsi 10 cents of rainfall.

Weather experts at Santa Cruz believe that the monsoon is weak due to fewer depressions this year in the Bay of Bengal.

During the next twenty-four hours light to moderate rain will be widespread in South Konkan. Thunder showers may occur at some places in Hyderabad and Deccan (Desh), while light showers are possible in Saurashtra.

The monsoon continued weak in the Konkan.

RAINFALL IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, July 12. About half an inch of rain fell last night in Sholapur city and surrounding areas to bring relief to the farmers who feared their "kharif" crops would suffer due to lack of rain.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, July 12 (PTI). Heavy rains continue to swell the upper Assam rivers, according to wireless reports received today from the north-east frontier agency. Meanwhile, more reports of damage to crops and communications are coming in.

The reports said the flood situation "remains unchanged" except for a sharp rise in the Dihang in the Abor hills, which have had more than their share of rains during the current spell.

Cherrapunji, the wettest place on the earth, recorded sixteen inches of rain during the past 24 hours.

A Gauhati message says that the tributaries of the Brahmaputra flowing through the Kamrup district have flooded large areas rendering hundreds of families homeless. The telecommunication service between Assam and the rest of India has been disrupted due to the breakdown of overhead wires between Gauhati and Cooch Behar.

The railway track between Amingaon and Siliguri has also been breached at a few places, dislocating the train services.

NO TRUCK WITH CORRUPTION

Rajaji Out For Thorough Purge

MADRAS, July 12 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, Madras, declared in the state assembly today that he would pay his "most earnest attention" to root out corruption. "I say a hundredth time that I am not interested in any party, but I am interested only in the country and in raising its level or morality", he added.

Mr. Rajagopalachari intervened during the budget debate on the "irrigation" demand during which the Opposition leader, Mr. T. Viswanathan, had urged that there should be a purge in the public work department to eliminate corruption. He also said that Mr. Rajagopalachari was the person who had the courage to do so.

Mr. Rajagopalachari asked the Opposition members not to imagine that he was a lazy man and that he did not look int ocomplaints. He said that though his eye sight was bad, he was looking into complaints—ever illegibly written, anonymous or badly-typed complaints. Everybody made complaints good, bad and indifferent, sometimes true sometimes false. There were also standardised complaints which were not quite true. "I have an eye to read between the lines and I claim honesty of purpose in these matters", he said.

He told the House that he was sending for special investigation complaints connected not only with the Public Works Department but also the Forest Department. He said he knew where customary dishonesty prevailed and also the family circumstances at the bottom of these customs.

While sending complaints to the Special Investigation Department, he had to keep an eye on that department also, "because the custom of dishonesty may grow by which the Investigation Department may also become not only enemy number one but the only enemy".

He promised the House that he would not allow corruption to grow.

"My earnestness of purpose has not dwindled, though my capacity for work is dwindling", he said and appealed to the House to be "friendly" with him.

Replying to Mr. Visvanathan's plea that political prejudices should not come in considering the Krishna—project, Mr. Rajathe Krishna—project, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Government was keeping an "open mind" on the question. The report of the technical committee on the project was awaited, and when received, Government would certainly consult the Opposition leader.

Magnetic Disturbance

MADRAS, July 12 (PTI): Ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbance are likely between July 13 and 20, according to a telegram received here today from the Kodaikanal Observatory. Radio reception is likely to be disturbed during this period.

CEYLON CITIZENSHIP

Indian Congress' Fresh Memorandum

COLOMBO, July 12 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress has decided to present fresh memorandum to Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake "in a further attempt to make him appreciate the difficulty involved in the present law of citizenship."

The Congress in a press note issued today said that the Working Committee considered the Premier's recent letter which it said "did not contain anything to improve the position on the question of citizenship and franchise". Therefore the Committee decided to continue the Satyagraha which it launched on April 28.

The press note said: "Relaxation in procedure in the matter of proof of origin and with regard to the persons who were minors at the time of application and are majors now is appreciated by the committee, but in their very considered opinion amendments in the procedure touch only the ringe of the problem and leave the main questions of making the Citizenship Act inclusive rather than exclusive and of franchise in the intermediary period fully unsolved."

The Committee regretted the Premier had not only rejected the request to amend the Law of Citizenship in respect of persons resident here but also gave no relief to persons born in the island.

Britain Asks For Recall Of Red Envoy

LONDON, July 12: Britain today demanded the recall within a week of M. Pavel Kuznetsov, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, here who was mentioned in this week's trial of Foreign ed in this week's trial of foreign Office wireless operator William Marshall.

Mysore Rajpramuk's Donation

HUBLI, July 12 (T.S.): The Rajpramukh of Mysore has donated on his last birthday (7-7-52) a sum of five lakh rupees to the Karnatak University. The donated amount, it has been decided, will be utilised for the construction of "Shri Jaychamraj Convocation Hall".

IKE WILL BE BEATEN, SAYS HARRIMAN

NEW YORK, July 12. Mr. Averell Harriman said he believed General Eisenhower would be beaten "because of his ignorance of domestic matters."

He said the Republican Party was "still the party of privileged few that disregards the interests of all the American people."

Mr. Harriman also forecast his own nomination by the Democratic Party.

Nixon To Run For U. S. Vice-Presidentship

CHICAGO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter). Senator Richard Nixon was last night nominated by the full convention of the Republican Party as Republican candidate for the vice-presidential election. Signs reading "Nixon for Veep" and "Its Ike and Nixon" were carried in a demonstration which lasted four minutes.

Mr. Alfred Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Mr. Nixon, proposed by Senator William Knowland.

Senator Nixon was then nominated by acclamation.

Republicans' Boss

CHICAGO, July 12 (UPA). Arthur Summerfield of Michigan will be named chairman of the Republican National Committee, informed sources said today.

Summerfield met for almost an hour with Eisenhower. It was understood that he promised the General the closest collaboration between the National Committee and the party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

North Korean Civilians Warned

U. N. PLANES BLAST PYONGYANG AGAIN

TOKYO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations Air Forces today announced they would give North Korean civilians regular warnings of impending attacks.

The statement from the Far East Air Force Command followed raids on Communist ground installations around Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, during the past 24 hours, which the Command today said constituted the greatest air strike of the war.

General L. Lawton Collins, United States Army Chief of Staff, arrived here from Washington today. He has come for talks which are expected to include the problem of General Mark Clark's liaison with members of the United Nations represented in Korea, especially Britain.

The Generals are also expected to review the intensification of the air attacks against North Korean targets.

An official release from the Far East Air Force Command gave the text of warning leaflets dropped over Pyongyang before the recent raids. The leaflets said that "the United Nations want to protect civilians but they cannot if you remain near military targets which must be destroyed".

Sixty-five United Nations B-29 Superfortresses' last night made the heaviest night air attack of the war dropping 540 tons of high explosives on the North Korean capital still blazing from earlier attacks. Other aircraft bombed Communist supply areas at Hamhung, Kyomipo and Nersinman in the eastern and central sectors.

The 'Superfort' crew reported large secondary explosions in their attack and said they must have hit ammunition dumps and arms.

TRUCE TALKS

At Pan Mun Jon today the truce negotiators met for 26 minutes and agreed to meet tomorrow for the tenth session of the current series of private talks.

IKE CONSOLIDATES REPUBLICANS

Talks With Party Leaders

CHICAGO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter).

GEN. EISENHOWER, victor of the tumultous fight for the Republican nomination, pitched in to his net big task today—to unite the wrangling party before his assault on the White House next November.

He called all available Republican Congressmen here to meet him today.

Quarters close to the general said he was laying plans for a "roaring give'em hell" campaign against the Democrats to make the Repubyicans the majority Party for the first time in twenty years.

His broad aim is said to be to build a new style Republican Party, which will win over millions of young people and other millions of Democrats and independents dissatisfied with the present regime.

TASK BEFORE IKE

But he is expected to hide away from politics as much as possible until the pre-election campaigning, which usually begins early in September.

Friends said he would golf, fish and hunt in some secluded country place while receiving intensive briefing on Labour legislation, taxes, the farm programmes and other issues which he must discuss during the campaign.

Meanwhile Chicago today, after the Republican Party Convention, was tiding up—although only for 9 days' respite—to begin again the hurly-burly of the rival Democratic Party Convention opening on July 21.

With President Truman out of the running, the leading contenders for the Democratic nomination are: Mr. Averell Harriman, the Mutial Security Director and "favourite son" of New York State; Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, the man in the coon skin cap, famous for his racket-busting Senate Crime Investigating Committee and his television acts; Senator Richard Russell of Georgia; and Senator Robert SS. Kerr, Governor of Oklahoma.

Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has said repeatedly that he is not running for any national office but he is now believed to be available for the Democratic nomination.

The Party meets in the same hall as the Republicans.

Like the Republicans they will have their battles over policies and delegate seating.

GEN. EISENHOWER

The former five-star General met with Republican Congressmen in his Blackstone Hotel suite at a party peace conference to heal the wounds of the bruising battle for the presidential nomination. For some members it was a matter of handshake and greeting with Eisenhower jubilant about his first ballot victory over Senator Robert Taft for the presidential nomination yesterday. For other small groups of Senators and Representatives it was the occasion for a pledge of co-operation on both sides.

CONGRESS IS SUPREME

Representative Ben Jensen, of Iowa, quoted Eisenhower as saying, "I realize only too well that the Congress is the body that really does the job and sets the pace. It is the Congress that passes the laws. Naturally, I will cooperate with the Congress to the fullest extent in administering the laws in such a way as to return the country to constitutional government."

Jensen said Eisenhower conferred privately with three top Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee, Representatives John Taber of New York; Richard Wigglesworth of Massachusetts and Jensen. He said Eisenhower called on the members to help him find ways to cut the budget.

Congressmen streamed in and out of the suite for about an hour. Several members disclosed that they had an advance meeting with the General yesterday.

Representative George Bender of Ohio shook hands with Eisenhower, then burst into a rendering of "Onward Christian Soldier." Eisenhower took the performance in stride.

IKE BEGINS HIS CRUSADE

CHICAGO, July 12 (UPA): Dwight Eisenhower began his "crusade" for the presidency today with a promise to trim the budget and co-operate fully with the Congress, writes Lyle C. Wilson, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Non-Party Cabinet

BAGHDAD, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Ireq today installed a cabinet of non-party Ministers.

G.L.Mehta, India's Envoy To U.S.A.

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI): Mr. G. L. Mehta, Member, Planning Commission, and Chairman Tariff Commission, has been appointed India's Ambassador to the U.S.A. the Ministry of External Affairs announced today.

He is expected to take up his new appointment in September.

Bhat For Tariff Board

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 12.

Mr. Bhat, I.C.S, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay has been appointed Chairman of the Indian Tariff Commission, in succession to Mr. G. L. Mehta who has become India's ambassador at Washington. Mr. Bhat presently is on leave somewhere in Europe, but is expected shortly.

ARCHBISHOP DIES IN RED PRISON

VATICAN CITY, July 12 (UPA): Archbishop Cyril Jarre, German Franciscan and Archbishop of Tsinang, China, died in a Communist prison, it was announced today.

The announcement said the German Franciscan was arrested by Communist authorities because he had refused to adhere to a schismatic church installed by Chinese Red officials.

U.S. WANTS MORE SKY-WATCHERS

WASHINGTON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Air Defence Command announced today that 150 thousand civilian volunteers are ready to stand 24 hour guard on America's air frontiers.

From early Monday morning the first shifts of spotters with binoculars will go on duty at six thousand posts in "Operation Skyward", the Command said.

It said it wanted at least another 350,000 civilian watchers. They are to search the skies for any hostile aircraft which might slip through the continental radar screen.

3 MONTHS' BONUS TO TEXTILE WORKERS

Ahmedabad Arbitration Board's Award

AHMEDABAD, July 12 (PTI).

ABOUT 1,24,000 workers of 64 textile mills of Ahmedabad will get one-fourth of their basic wages for 1951 as bonus for that year.

This was announced today by the Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, representing millowners and Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association respectively, in course of their award on the bonus dispute for the year 1951.

EXEMPTIONS

The arbitration award has exempted textile mills whose balance sheets for the year 1951 have shown deficit and mills which made "very small profit" as disclosed in their balance sheets for the year 1951, but would go into loss if provision is made for statutory depreciation from the payment of the bonus.

AHMEDABAD, July 12 (PTI).

The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, which claims a membership of 80,000, nominated today Conciliation Board to represent the Association to settle all industrial disputes between its members and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

It also nominated panel of four members which includes Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the INTUC and Mr. S. Vasavda, Organising Secretary of the INTUC, out of whom the Labour Association will have to select its nominee to represent it on the Arbitration Board which will consist of two arbitrators representing Labour and Capital.

The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association selected these two panels in pursuance of the agreement between the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association signed on July 8 by which both the parties pledged to settle all their disputes by negotiation and arbitration.

The Millowners' Association has already nominated its two panels yesterday.

This agreement will remain in force for two years

WHEN BRITAIN WANTED TO OCCUPY EGYPT

Disclosures Of 'Plans' By Cairo Paper

CAIRO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITISH military authorities here today has "no comment" on an Egyptian newspaper disclosure of alleged secret British military plan to occupy all Egypt following the "Black Saturday" riots of January 26 last.

The disclosure was made by Mustafa Amin Bey, editor of the popular "Akhbar el Yom" who quoted "senior British military source" in Cyprus for his information.

According to "Akhbar el Yom", Gen. Sir George Erskine, G.O.C. British forces in Egypt had, prepared complete plans for the occupation of Cairo, Alexandria and Upper Egypt, in combined air, sea and land operations.

MAD ACT

The paper claimed taht Gen. Erskine communicated this decision to the British War Office, which instructed him to consult the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, who reportedly turned it down as a "made act". The paper added that the United States Ambassador Mr. Jefferson Caffery also expressed his Government's strong objection to the plan.

The "Akhbar el Yom" claimed that at 18-00 hours on January 26, while Cairo was blazing and rioters ruled the city, Gen. Erskine's forces were ready to swing into action. His plan was to march on Cairo by the Suez desert road, while paratroopers would occupy key positions in the capital. At the same time the British naval forces were to land at Alexandria.

A third column was to occupy the entire fanshaped Nile Delta, north of Cairo, while yet another force was to occupy the upcountry centres.

Political observers consider the publication of this report in Egyptian press despite the general ban on news of British military activities to be highly significant. They believe it a warning to the Egyptian people to take a more realistic view of current problems. They recall that the question of British occupation of Egypt was widely discussed in the British press after the Suez Canal zone incidents.

CLOSE-THE-RANKS TALKS BEGIN

"Close the ranks" talks started today between Egyptian political party leaders seeking an inter-party truce in face of a situation described by Prime Minister Sirry Pasha as "much graver than many people imagine".

Tomorrow a full Cabinet meeting will discuss the country's economic crisis.

Budget estimates show a deficit of more than fifty million Egyptian pounds as revenue has failed to come up to expectations, due mainly to the failure to sell a large part of the cotton crop, loss of customs receipts during the Suez incidents, and the poor yield of land tax.

Talks About Jap Bases

TOKYO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): A delicate Japanese political situation was today blamed for the absolute failure so far of discussions about the continued use of Japanese bases for non-American United Nations forces operating in Korea.

As the only power controlling its own logistics, the Commonwealth was primarily concerned.

Talks, started a week ago have produced no progress, according to representatives of the Commonwealth Association with the negotiations.

Fund For European Payments Union

PARIS, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): An agreement, creating a hundred million dollar guarantee fund for the European Payments Union, has been signed here by representatives of the member countries.

It provides that the countries will raise the fund between tehm so that the Union's reserves shall never fall below that figure.

TWO MURDERS IN IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two gruesome murders were committted in the city late last night. In one of the cases a 40-year-old Central Railway employee was knifed to death by one of his neighbours in a chawl at Dharavi.

It is stated that at about 10 p m. Kamaji Namdeo Pole, 40, a resident of Gulam Mohamad Chawl, Dharavi was sitting outside his room talking to one of his relatives when Shivling Yallappa one of his neighbours came there and attacked him with a knife.

Kamaji received a serious stab wound at the hands of Shivalinga and dropped down on the floor. As Shivlinga was dealing a second blow with the knife, Kamaji's wife who heard her husband's cries for help came there and struggled with the assailant. But she was pushed aside and the injured Kamaji was struck for a second time. He died on his way to Sion hospital.

An hour earlier another murder was committed at Agripada where a man by name Mamu Miya was set upon by three persons when he was walking along Mahaluxmi Bridge. One of the assailants is stated to have stabbed Mamu with a knife. Mamu died in the Nair Hospital soon after admission.

The reason behind both the murder cases is stated to be long-standing enmity between the murdered men and their assailants. Three persons have been arrested in this connection.

V. T. Krishnamachari Taken Ill

NAGPUR, July 12: Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, member of the Planning Commission, who was on his way to Delhi from Madras by the Grand Trunk Express, broke his journey here yesterday due to ill-health.

Mr. Krishnamachari, who is staying at the Government House is suffering from influenza.

SOVIET AND RED CROSS

MOSCOW, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): The alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crscent societies of the Soviet Union is sending a delegation of eight members to the 18th International Red Cross conference at Toronto, according to a usually reliable source here.

The conference opens on July 26.

Eva Peron

BUENOS AIRES, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Senora Eva Peron's delicate condition of health remains "unchanged", according to a medical bulletin issued here last night.

A.I.O.C. Warns Japan

TOKYO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in advertisements in Japanese newspapers today warned all Japanese oil companies that legal action would be taken against them if they tried to buy or dispose of oil from Abadan.

Haj Pilgrims

BOMBAY, July 12 (PTI): One Thousand and sixty Haj pilgrims —men, women and children— sailed for Jeddah today from Bombay abroad S. S. "Mohammedi".

So far two vessels has carried about 2,000 pilgrims for Jeddah.

Federation Of Journalists

Working Committee Personnel

NEW DELHI, July 12 (UPI): Mr. M. Chalapathi Rau, President of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, has nominated the following as the working committee of the federation.

Vice-Presidents: 1. Mr. K. Rama Rao (New Delhi) 2 Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose (Calcutta).

Treasurer: Mr. T. Fernandez (New Delhi).

Secretary-General: Mr. J. P. Chaturvedi (New Delhi).

Secretary: Mr. Jwala Singh (Lucknow)

Members: 1 Mr. D. N. Das Gupta (Calcutta) 2 Mr. S. P. Thiagarajan (Bombay) 3 Mr. M. V. Sane (Poona) 4 Mr. W. Alfred (Bombay) 5 Mr. Tara Chand Gupta (Patiala) and 6 Mr. K. N. Nair (Ernakulam).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Four other places on the Working Committee, including that of a secretary will be filled later.

The following together with the members of the Working Committee, will form the Federal Executive Council; 1 Mr. Vivekanand Mukherjee (Calcutta) 2 Mr. Manindra Narayan Ray (Calcutta) 3 Mr. Bofoybhushan Das Gupta (Calcutta) 4 Mr. Sunil Ghosh (Calcutta) 5 Mr. Jaidev Gupta (Uttar Pradesh) 6 Mr. R. K. Sharma (Uttar Pradesh) 8 Mr. Girish Mathur (Uttar Pradesh) 9 Mr. Munnulal Srivastava (Uttar Pradesh) 10 Mr. Shoki (Uttar Pradesh) 11 Mr. S. A. Shastri (Delhi) 12 Mr. K. Iswardutt (Delhi) 13 Mr. S. B. Kolpe (Bombay) 14 Mr. R. V. Raman (Bombay) 15 Mr. Brinandan Azad (Bihar) 16 Mr. Suryanarayan Das (Orissa) 17 Mr. S. R. Singh (Madhya Pradesh) 18 Mr. S. S. Sharma (Madhya Pradesh) 19 Mr. Harin Shah (Saurashtra) 20 Mr. M. P. Krishna Pillai (Travancore-Cochin) and 21 Mr. S. P. Sahni (Kashmir).

The remaining vacancies in the council will be filled later on.

Members of the Federal Executive Council are elected by affiliated units at the rate of one representative over 50 or less members. The President is authorised to nominate ten members on the Federal Executive Council. The Working Committee is constituted by the President out of the members of the Federal Executive Council, President has already nominated five members to the Federal Executive Council from among the delegates and members of the federation.

Rhee Assassination Plot Accused

PUSAN, July 12 (PTI-Reuter). A court martial of thirteen members of the Opposition charged with complicity in a plot to assassinate President Synman Rhee will open here next week, officials here said today.

Two of the accused are members of the Assembly and eleven are members of the opposition party.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

Questionnaire To Service Organisations

NEW DELHI, July 12.

THE Dearness Allowance Committee, appointed by the Government of India, has, it is learnt, issued a questionnaire to nearly 275 service organisations of Central Government servants all over the country.

The Committee, with Mr. N. V. Gadgil as Chairman, has in its questionnaire sought opinion on following points:

(1) The possibility or otherwise of the price level stablising in the foreseeable future and if so at what level;

(2) The exact percentage of the Dearness Allowance that should be treated as pay and

(3) Whether it should apply uniformly to all pay slabs or only to Governments servants on the lower pay slabs.

The organisations addressed by the Committee include the All-India Railwaymen's Federation the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union and the Central Secretariat Association.

As Dearness Allowance is paid to compensate for the rise in the cost of living, the percentage which should be treated as pay must, it is pointed out, be determined to a large extent by the level at which the cost of living is likely to be established in the foreseeable future.

BIGGEST EMPLOYER

The Central Government, including the Defence Department, is by far the largest employer in the country having on its pay roll nearly fifteen lakhs of people.

The total Dearness Allowance paid to them annually is about Rs. 60 crores. Of this amount, over forty crores are paid to employees in the lowest slab, who number nearly nine lakhs and whose basic salary is less than Rs. 30 per month.

Rally Against W. Bengal's Food Plan

CALCUTTA, July 12 (PTI): A mass rally of peasants and workers held in the Calcutta Maidan this evening branded West Bengal's new food plan as a "big hoax" and put forward a seven-point suggestion for the solution of the problem.

Hundreds of peasant women, led by Communist girl volunteers, came to the city from the southern thanas of the 24 Parganas district and marched up to the Maidan holding up traffic on the way. Speakers at the meeting alleged that the railway police had detained about five hundred peasants at various stations for travelling without ticket.

The rally passed another resolution condemning Government's "repressive measures".

BAHAWALPUR LABOUR LEADER ON FAST

LAHORE, July 12 (P T I): Mr. Wali Mohammad, a prominent labour leader and opposition group worker of Bahawalpur began his fast unto death on Thursday to protest against what he described as the "inhuman and unconstitutional" policy of the Bahawalpur Chief Minister towards the opposition political workers.

Mr. Wali Mohammad had earlier informed the Chief Minister that he would resort to fast if the sixteen opposition workers arrested last month were not set free.

PANWALLAS' DEMONSTRATION

NAGPUR, July 12 (H.S.): A novel demonstration to vindicate their grievances and to protest against the Sales Tax imposed on betel leaves by the State Government, was staged here yesterday in front of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly hall by the betel-leaves dealers.

Four hundred baskets containing perished rotten betel leaves were kept on the road in front of the Assembly Hall to show the daily loss sustained by the local dealers due to the imposition of the tax. The State Government has rejected the proposals to remove the Sales Tax on betel leaves.

The betel leaves dealers have demanded abolition of the tax on the ground that the betel leaves are perishable commodity.

Jap Move To Get In GATT

TOKYO, July 12 (PTI): Japan may apply for membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade next week, Tokyo radio reported today.

The radio said that the Cabinet will make a formal decision in this matter next week.

SATYAGRAHA IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A batch of fifty satyagrahis under Mr. George Fernandes, Secretary, Dock Workers' Union, courted arrest three times tonight.

They were first arrested by the Pydhonie Police for offering satyagraha before the Government Grain Godown at Masjid Bunder. On being released after an hour and a half, they immediately lefied the police ban on processions in the Fort area. They were arrested by the Palton Road Police at Flora Fountain en route to Government Grain Godown No. 151 on Ormiston Road.

On the Palton Road Police refusing to book them in they once again offered satyagraha before the Grain Godown at Wadi Bunder. They were arrested and taken into custody by the Pydhonie Police.

Big Haul Of Cigarettes And Lighters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over 50,000 American cigarettes, costly cigarette lighters and other dutiable goods were seized in the last twenty-four hours by the Rummaging Division of the Bombay Customs in a raid on S.S. "Indian Navigator" which arrived from the United States on Friday.

Late last night 30,000 cigarettes were confiscated while in today's raid another 20,000 were seized. The goods seized have not yet been assessed nor have any arrests been made.

East Germany's new glider units made their first public appearance on Friday during a Communist party rally in East Berlin.

Training Men For Indian Merchant Navy

HUNDREDS TURNED OUT BY TWO ESTABLISHMENTS

MADRAS, July 12 (PTI).

THE training of Indian Merchant Navy personnel — the second line of defence in the Navy — is now well under way.

The training ships 'Bhadra' in Calcutta and 'Mekhala' in Visakapatnam started just two years ago, are now turning out hundreds of Merchant Navy personnel after a thorough pre-sea training either as deck hands or as coal trimmers.

'Bhandra' takes in candidates for training from Bengal and adjoining areas while 'Mekhala' trains recruits from other areas like Madras, Bombay and Visakapatnam.

It is expected that the Indian Merchant Navy fleet of about 108 ships will before long have fully trained Indian crew. About 40,0000 hands are required for the Indian Merchant Navy.

The Mercantile Marine Department is now proposing to construct a new building in Madras for housing Asian seamen coming to this port. The Central Government has already selected a site near the High Court where an up-to-date Seamen's Club will be constructed shortly.

'Delhi' At Singapore

SINGAPORE, July 12 (PTI): The Indian Navy's flagship INS 'Delhi' and two destroyers "Rajput" and "Ranjit" arrived at the man-of-war anchorage Singapore, early this morning. They were warmly welcomed by the people.

KOYNA AND UKAI FOR 5-YEAR PLAN

Bombay Government Stresses Inclusion

POONA, July 12 (PTI).

MR. M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, announced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that the State Government had decided to recommend to the Planning Commission the Koyna Valley Scheme for power and the Ukai Scheme for Irrigation.

This announcement received a thunderous applause from the Opposition as well as the Treasury Benches. The announcement came particularly at a time when the criticism of Opposition members of the Government's laxity in the matter was mounting up.

Mr. Nimbalkar was replying to a debate on the demand for Rs. 12,600,000 for capital outlay on electric schemes. The total expenditure on the Koyna Scheme when completed in all its three stages would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 92 crores and it was, therefore, found necessary to recommend Koyna for power and the Ukai for irrigation, he said. The Minister also pointed out that the Ukai scheme was found more suitable for irrigation works in view of the flow of the Tapti river, which was estimated to be five to six times more than the Koyna.

Explaining for the delay in regard to the Koyna decision the Minister said that being a place deep in the jungles it had not been possible to take a survey of the region in a lesser time than two years. The Government had, however, recommended to the Central Government the utility of such a project as early as 1950. Inter-State disputes involving the question of the percentage of water to be used by the bordering states was also responsible for the delay.

POWER SUPPLY

Replying to Opposition criticism that the power-cut enforced by the Government last year was "man-made," Mr. Naik Nimbalkar said that similar cut of even a higher percentage had been enforced in other states. He assured the House that the Government was aware of the difficulty experienced by industrialists owing to the power shortage and hoped that the new schemes undertaken by the Government, like Chola and Radhanagari, will be able to meet the power requirements of the state.

Earlier, Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.—Bombay) accused the Government of "mortgaging the industrial prosperity of the state, "by fighting shy of undertaking long-term projects like the Koyna. He said that the Government had abandoned the Koyna and "sabotaged" the industrialisation part of the Five-Year Plan. Electric power was the forerunner of any schemes for extensive industrialisation of the State. If the Government did not act with vision and foresight in providing adequate power supply for the future expansion of industries, the fate of all development activities would be sealed, Mr. Bharucha added.

He said that the British Government had "muddled through" but the present Government "only muddled" and could not even get through. He warned the Government that unless it acted expeditiously and energetically in the matter of electrification another crisis, more severe in nature than the present one, was in store for the Bombay State.

Mr. Bharucha held the view that the Bombay Government was entirely to blame for the power-shortage in the Bombay — Poona region. He said that the Government was well aware of the crisis and wasted three precious years before the crisis actually overtook it, by not heeding to the warning of the Tata Hydro-Electric works.

The Government could not decide upon a policy of nationalisation of electricity well in time and granted licence to the Tata's only when it was too late. Mr. Bharucha wanted to know if the granting of licence to the Tatas meant that nationalisation of electricity had been postponed till 1975, or whether they intended to nationalise if after the Tatas had invested their money in the expansion of the works.

Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Congress) complimented the Government for not hastening with the Koyna project as it was essential that the Government should make sure about the required finances to undertake the huge project.

Mr. Bhagirathi Jha (Socialist) and Mr. N. Y. Patil (Cong.) also participated in the debate.

The demand was voted by the House. The Assembly will reassemble again on Monday afternoon.

Plea For Uniform Sales Tax

MERCHANT CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need for uniformity with regard to imposition of sales tax in all the states and exemption of essential articles from the sales tax in all states has been stressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a communication to the Government of India.

The Chamber's communication, which has been forwarded in connection with the essential goods sales tax bill now before Parliament, said that the Bill, in its present form, besides not covering the requirements of the situation, did not fulfil the obligation undertaken by the Union Government in bringing about immunity from sales tax in so far as the goods essential to the life of the community were concerned.

The Chamber pointed out tnat Article 286(3) of the Constitution did not fully safeguard against the states imposing sales tax on essential commodities prior to the enforcement of the Constitution and the continuance of such levies thereafter.

Plea To Exempt Sales Tax On Books

CALCUTTA, July 12 (PTI): The Publishers' Association of West Bengal will plead for the exemption of books from sales tax before a Select Committee appointed to examine a bill now before the House of the People. A delegation, led by the Secretary of the Association, Mr. T. Basu, is leaving for New Delhi by air on Monday for this purpose, and will be joined there by similar delegations from Bombay and Delhi, the Association said today.

STALIN PEACE AWARD TO NENNI

LONDON, July 12, (PTI-Reuter): The Stalin International Peace Prize has been presented to Singnor Pietro Nenni, Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party. Tass reported last night.

Among the prominent Soviet citizens who attended the ceremony in the Sverdlovsk Hall of the Kremlin were writers Alexander Fadeyev and Ilya Ehrenburg.

Speaker Pulls Up

NEW DELHI, July 12 (UPI): The Speaker, Mr. Mavalankar, pulled up the members rather severely today for continuous whispering and interruptions, when the discussion on the resolution on linguistic states was going on.

He said, the way the members were interrupting and carrying on discussion, it seemed "as if we are doing something by way of drama and theatrical performance."

He added: "It is really deprecable. I am so disappointed and depressed, that the House should take a very serious discussion in this light trend. Every member is entitled to be heard here, whether others agree with him or not. It is a very important problem, as can be seen from the nature of the agitation going on in this country. Let us not treat it lightly."

NO CASH GRANTS TO DESHMUKHS

Hyderabad Move

HYDERABAD, July 12 (PTI): The Congress Legislature Party meeting here yesterday unanimously decided to abolish without compensation "resums and dastbands" a kind of cash grants given to Deshmukhs and Deshpandes (village officials) for certain services rendered in the past. Legislation to this effect will be introduced during the current session of the Assembly.

TERRORIST ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, July 12 (PTI): During a raid on Tugapad vilwanted by the police in a crime 7, the police took into custody one C. M. Reddy, stated to be an underground "terrorist", and lage in Nalgonda district on July case, it was officially stated here yesterday.

P. D. F. Secretary Arrested

SECUNDERABAD, July 12 (UPI): Mr. N. Paranjpe, Secretary of the Peoples Democratic Front at Nanded, was arrested at Nanded last night.

He is said to have been involved in supplying arms and ammunition to a gang of dacoits. He was produced before a magistrate who remanded him to police custody.

Woman Detenue Released

SECUNDERABAD, July 12 (UPI): Mrs. Mahendra Alias Pramila Tai, who was under detention for about 18 months, was released from jail today.

She was arrested and detained under the Preventive Detention Act, together with her husband, for gun-running activities and supplying arms to terrorists of Telangana.

Her husband Mr. Mahendra, is still under detention.

KRISHNA MENON MEETS JOURNALISTS

LONDON, July 12 (PTI): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's retiring High Commissioner in London today met members of the Indian Journalists' Association of Britain—his last meeting with them as India's representative in this country.

Mr Menon hands over charge of his office to his successor Mr. B. G Kher, former Chief Minister of Bombay, next Monday.

Mr. Kher arrives in London tomorrow from Paris where he broke his journey on his way to London from India.

The President of the Indian Journalists Association today sent a telegram of "warmest greeting" to Mr. Kher.

Locust Havoc In Manipur

IMPHAL, July 12 (PTI): Swarms of locusts have destroyed paddy crops in the northern and eastern parts of Manipur, according to information received here today.

MORE RICE FOR BOMBAY CITIZENS

Ration Increase Likely

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE quantum of rice allowed to card holders in Bombay City may shortly be increased by four chataks per week, if the Bombay Government's request for an additional grant of one lakh tons of rice is granted by the Government of India, it was learnt here today.

Hopes of getting the additional quota by the State Government, it was learnt, have been increased due to the expected arrival, some time this month, of Chinese rice.

China has ogered 100,000 metric tons of rice to India on a cash basis.

PAK RICE TOO

The first instalment of 15,000 tons of rice from Pakistan out of 35,000 tons which it has to give to India in exchange for the same amount of wheat, is also expected in Bombay next month.

If a final reply from the Central Government is received before the end of this month, the increase might be announced with effect from August 1.

At present a ration card holder in Bombay City is entitled to get eight chataks of rice per week and 34 chataks in wheat and milo.

Hyderabad Too Reduces Wheat Price

HYDERABAD, July 12 (PTI): Government have reduced the retail issue price of wheat from ten annas eignt pies to nine annas ten pies a seer to be effective from July 13, it was officially stated here today.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN MOVEMENT

SECUNDERABAD, July 12 (PTI): The Government of Hyderabad notified today that all restrictions on movement of foodgrains from one village to another village with a district have been removed from July 1, 1952.

The press note issued today says that now foodgrains can be carried from one village to another village within a particular district without any impediment.

Wheat Price Reduction In West Bengal

CALCUTTA, July 12 (PTI). The West Bengal Government have decided to reduce the retail price of wheat by one anna per seer from July 14, it was learnt today.

This follows the Union Government's recent decision to reduce the wheat price by Rs. 2 per maund.

"Food Day" Demonstration

CALCUTTA, July 12 (PTI): The United Famine Resistance Committee have called a demonstration in front of the State Assembly on July 15. Dr. S. Banerji, spokesman of the Committee, announced at a press conference today.

Dr. Banerji said that July 15 would also be observed as "Food Day", and processions would be organised throughout the State.

The Committee consists of various Left's parties minus the Communist Party.

Satyagraha At Surat

SURAT, July 12 (PTI): Mr. Eashwerlal C. Desai, President of the Surat Mazdoor Panchayat, a Socialist organisation, will offer satyagraha on July 15 against "the division of factories to circumvent Labour Laws". To begin with "satyagraha" will be offered in five factories.

KISAN'S FIGHT WITH BEARS

BURHANPUR, July 12 (H.S.): A kisan who had gone in the jungle to cut grass had to fight with two bears that had attacked him at one and the same time.

For more than an hour he gave a lone fight for his life. At last the bears slunk away leaving the seriously wounded kisan lying prostrate on the ground. He has been admitted to the local hospital and is making satisfactory progress.

EXPLOSION KILLS 3 IN COLLIER

LE HAVRE, July 12, (PTI-Reuter): The 4-year old daughter of the captain of the 472-ton Dutch motor collier Myfem, and two crew members were presumed dead last night after an explosion in the collier hurled them overboard into the Seine earlier yesterday.

8 Burned Beyond Recognition

YAKIMA (Washington), July 12 (UPA): Eight persons including five children were killed near here late Friday in a flaming crash of a gasoline-tanker-truck and an automobile.

State patrolmen said that the tanker with 7,200 gallons of gasoline plunged through a concrete bridge railing and over the embankment and burst into flames. All the victims were burned, some beyond recognition.

PLANE CRASH

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): A Brazilian military plane carrying 26 passengers and crew of five yesterday crashed into the sea near Salvador with, it is feared, a loss of many lives.

Jap Floods Toll

TOKYO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): More than 80 people died and about the same number are missing in Western and Central Japan's floods according to unofficial estimates here.

The floods followed the heaviest rainfall in 40 years.

Five Miners Killed

JOHANNESBURG, July 12 (UPA)): One white and four Negro miners fell one mile to their deaths down the main shaft of the Freddies South Gold Mine in Orange Free State today. They were on a cross-tie in the shaft when it broke.

Seven Negroes were killed by a similar fall in the shaft nine days ago.

Large Part Of Village Wiped Out

WHITESBURG (Kentucky), July 12 (UPA): Flaming gasoline in a creek wiped out large sections of the village of Cromona near here on Friday.

The damage from the blaze was estimated unofficially at 250,000 dollars. Four homes, two stores, 11 automobiles, two trucks, a church and a coal dump were destroyed before neighbouring fire departments brought the fire under control.

Ten Million Dollar Damage

CLARKSBURG, West Virginia July 12, (PTI-Reuter): A multi-million dollar warehouse fire raged through three acres of buildings on Thursday night causing an estimated ten million dollars' damage. Officials said it was probably the most disastrous fire in West Virginia's history.

Belgaum's Plight

BELGAUM, July 12 (H.S.): The crops in this district are being scorched due to the last fortnight's dry spell. There is absolutely no rain for the last fifteen days in the district, which is causing anxiety to the peasants.

An agreement was signed at Colombo on Friday night between Canada and Ceylon under which Canada will give economic aid to the island's fisheries and rural development and the Gal Oya Valley electrification projects.

Red MP's Resolution On Linguistic States Rejected

OPPOSITION CHEERS TANDON

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI).

THE House of the People today rejected a Communist member's resolution urging that immediate steps should be taken to redistribute the states on a linguistic basis.

The voting was 77 in favour and 261 against. The two-day debate brought out strong support for the idea from some of the non-official members of the Congress Party.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, who spoke today in favour of linguistic provinces, suggested to the mover to withdraw the resolution in order to prevent Congress members from saying "no" to the whole question.

Seth Govind Das (Congress—Madhya Pradesh) said that the problem was a vital one and it would have to be solved, if not tomorrow, the day after.

Mr. Arun Chandra Guha (Congress—West Bengal) spoke of the "potential danger" of the proposition but reminded the House of past promises to return to West Bengal the Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar.

FUTURE OF MADRAS

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Congress—Madras) gave "theoretical support" but ruled out immediate re-distribution of state as a practical proposition. He, however, stressed the urgent need for the formation of an Andhra state, which, he said, stood on a separate footing.

Mr. Ayyangar hoped the Prime Minister would agree to the request of the Andhras. The case of Madras city could wait. Let an Andhra province be formed and then they could discuss whether Madras City should remain with the Tamilians or the city should be divided between the Tamilians and Andhras or Madras City should be treated as chief commissioner's province. If the issue was taken up now, there would be no Andhra province. The future of Madras city could not be decided by fasts. It would only be decided on an amicable basis.

PEOPLE WON'T WAIT

Mr. A. K. Gopalan (Communist—Madras) supporting the resolution, said that if Government failed to implement the promises made by the Congress as regards the formation of linguistic states. "the people will not wait".

All sections of the people of India wanted linguistic states.

The Prime Minister had said the other day, Mr. Gopalan continued, that disintegration of Hyderabad would be "undesirable, unfortunate and injurious for Hyderabad". "It will be unfortunate, and injurious for Hyderabad". "It will be unfortunate, and injurious for the Nizam". Mr. Gopalan said, "but not for the people of Hyderabad. It will be undesirable for the Jagirdars and Deshmukhs but not for the people".

"Let the Prime Minister take a plebiscite to see whether disintegration would be injurious and undesirable to the people of Hyderabad. The verdict will be against what the Prime Minister had said".

Mr. Gopalan said that by denying linguistic provinces Government was only encouraging disunity in the country. In the South there was even an agitation for the division of India. "This is due" he said "to the careless way in which the question of linguistic provinces has been handled by Government".

PLEA FOR OTHER STATES

Mr. Bhajahari Mahata (Lok Sevak Sangh—Bihar) said that the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar would like to become part of any other state but Bihar.

Mr. Kelappan (Socialist Praja Party—Madras) said that the suspense regarding the formation of linguistic states was "annoying". He wanted a west coast province including South Canara because he said a Kerala state would be a deficit area.

Mr. Shayamanandan Sahaya (Congress—Bihar) said the resolution was "most premature".

Mr. Nijalingappa (Congress—Mysore) said that both Mysoreans and Karnatak people wanted a Karnatak province.

Mr. K. N. Desai (Congress—Bombay) said that a very substantial section in Bombay was opposed to the Maharashtrian claim for Bombay city. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh (Congress—Madhya Pradesh) retorted "Bombay has been built with the blood of the Maharashtrians".

Mr. O. V. Alagesan (Congress—Madras) said that the people of Madras had already given their verdict. Mr. T. Prakasam, who wanted Madras City for Andhra, he said, lost his deposit in the elections.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Akali—Punjab) took the opportunity to press the Akali claim for a Punjabi speaking province.

TANDON SUPPORTS THE PRINCIPLE

Opposition Cheers

Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon (Congress—Uttar Pradesh) fully supported the principle of the linguistic provinces and said "we in the Congress have given our word regarding re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis. We are, therefore, honour bound to keep our word and not go back upon it. I do not consider it proper that the Congress should shift even an inch from this commitment it had made long ago. I as a Congressman, find myself bound to the demand for linguistic provinces and for this reason I fully agree with the proposals made for setting up Andhra and Karnataka and other linguistic provinces".

Mr. Tandon was cheered by the opposition benches when he said that he, as a Congress President had given an assurance to the people demanding Karnataka province that the "Congress considers your demand proper and just."

There was another burst of opposition cheers when he said "I am a partisan of linguistic provinces and the Government should have no fear that the formation of such provinces would endanger the unity of India or cut accross the roots of the basic oneness of Indian culture. Such provinces would help the linguistic regions to develop their regional languages and the federal language, Hindi. Only in this way could the country dispense with the use of English which was thrust upon us by the British regime".

BUT NO SUPPORT

While not supporting the present resolution, he wanted the Government to take up this question of linguistic provinces without further delay and take speedy steps as far as possible to set up such provinces. Such steps would not harm the cause of Indian unity but strengthen it and enable different people to grow to their full stature.

KATJU'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Home and States, said that he belonged to Uttar Pradesh but he was a Rajasthani by marriage and Punjabi by education. People in other states, wherever he had been, might also claim him. So he could speak with some detachment on the resolution.

What struck him this morning was that while members had spoken about economic cultural, physical and various other conditions, not very much stress was laid on the "one big point on which the Prime Minister laid stress, namely the unity of India and the unification of India". It was not a question whether in principle a certain time was good or bad. The Congress was committed to linguistic provinces for the last 30 years. As a matter of fact the Congress divided its own organisation on a linguistic basis. The cry for linguistic provinces was itself raised by the Congress. But today in 1952 it was no use reading resolutions passed in 1931, 1946 or even in 1948. Today, having regard to world conditions and conditions in India nothing should be done which would induce any dissidence or divergence of opinion. Was it desirable by establishing boundary commissions and starting upon this quest for establishing linguistic provinces, that "you should among yourselves raise grave controversies on which people might be divided?"

NEED FOR UNITY

Dr. Katju said, "before we embark on a large-scale campaign on linguistic division, we should take care that the national language also grows side by side".

Referring to the formation of linguistic provinces between Bengal and Bihar or between some other states, he said that for the moment there should be only two considerations: one, the preservation of the unity of India at all costs and secondly, promotion of that unity by a common national language and by a common desire to mix with each other.

"So far," he added "as linguistic provinces promote administrative convenience, subject to financial, economic and other considerations, that will be done". All amendments were lost by voice vote. The main resolution was lost by 77 votes against 261.

The House adjourned till Monday.

TAMIL M.Ps.' CLAMOUR

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI): Several members from Tamilnad today demanded that they should be allowed to put their point of view on the question of Andhra State vis-a-vis the Madras City, when the Deputy Speaker, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said that the question of the inclusion of Madras City in Andhra State was only a minor boundary dispute.

The Deputy Speaker, who was referring to Mr. O. V. Alagesan's suggestion that more Tamil members should be allowed to speak on the linguistic provinces resolution, said that the main issue before the House was Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra States. The Tamilians had not demanded a separate state. Hence he had not given greater opportunity to people from Tamilnad.

Immediately several members from Tamilnad rose to speak.

KATJU OPENS GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI): Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Home Minister, yesterday inaugurated the 84th Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Rajghat. The celebrations will conclude 84 days hence on October 2, Gandhi Jayanti Day.

The programme for the celebrations, organised by the Lok Sewak Samaj, includes mass spinning and working of the constructive programme initiated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Katju said that the greatest quality of Mahatma Gandhi was that he always owned the fault of others and took the responsibility on himself. The same principle should be adopted in the lives of everyone to avoid quarrels among the people.

Gurbaksh Singh Returns

LONDON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Sardar Gurbaksh Singh of India who attended the recent preparatory meeting for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific region in Peking, left Canton yesterday for India the New China News Agency said last night.

The report monitored in London said Mr. Singh was seen off by leading members of the Canton branch of the All China Peace Committee.

CHARGE AGAINST RED PARTY LEADER

Alleged Breach Of Privilege

NEW DELHI, July 12 (PTI).

THE SPEAKER, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, referred to the Privileges Committee of the House of the People today an alleged breach of privilege arising out of a speech at Moga (East Punjab) by Mr. P. Sundarayya, Leader of the Communist Party in Parliament, reported in the "Times of India", Delhi on July 4.

According to that newspaper report, Mr. Sundarayya had spoken at a public meeting at Moga and had referred to the proceedings before the Privileges Committee in connection with the authenticity of certain documents placed on the table of the House by Dr. Satyanarain Sinha, on Communist activities.

Mr. Shiva Rao, (Congress—Madras) raised the question of breach of privilege involved in Mr. Sundarayya's reported speech.

The Speaker said that the committee would go into the question and consider how far the report of Mr. Sundarayya's speech was correct, and if so whether any breach of privilege was involved and what action should be taken.

THE STATEMENT

Mr. Shiva Rao quoted from the report the reference by Mr. Sundarayya to the proceedings. The report said: "About Dr. Sinha's allegations in Parliament, Mr. Sundarayya stated that the documents in question are false, fraudulent and forged and the Privileges Committee of the Parliament has now almost completed its investigation and Dr. Sinha was finding it difficult to get out of the situation."

Mr. Veloyudhan (Communist group—Travancore-Cochin) asked whether the House should take note of everything published in the press.

The Speaker said the point was irrelevant.

Mr. S. S. More (P. and W. P. Bombay), asked whether Mr. Sundarayya, who was not a member of the House of the People, was within the jurisdiction of the House.

The Speaker: "No one in the India Union is outside the jurisdiction of the House as far as privileges are concerned. It is not competent for any person, however high or low, whether inside the House or outside the House, to act or speak in a manner which offends the dignity or intefferes with the privileges of this House and every member thereof. Let there be no misunderstanding or misapprehension".

Replying to another member, the Speaker said that both Mr. Sundarayya and the paper were concerned in it. If the Committee found that Mr. Sundarayya did not say what had been attributed, then the burden would fall on the paper.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col 5)

wards some kind of check on their future acquisitions.

Next came the Wu Fan—"five oppositions.' This was against bribery, tax-evasion, robbing national property, scamping of work and using inferior material and stealing economic information.

"This must have meant Dantesque purgatory for business men with doubtful reputations, of whom there were thick clusters in cities like Tientsin and Shanghai. Some of them had been in collusion with officials in various places, cheating the government and the public and corroding the social conscience. In this campaign the public participated heartily and no dishonest shopkeeper, merchant or trader could be safe at the hands of his own employees," says the writer.

Looking to the blackmarket in India and underhand dealings of the anti-social elements both amongst the public and in the services, one wishes that Indians were at least as earnest as their Chinese brethren in rooting out these evils from public life. But the time seems to be far off yet.

But all this programme, according to the Peking radio, has been completed. It may not yet be complete throughout China, which is a vaster country than India. But wherever the Peking Government could lay its hands on it, it has done the work unflinchingly.

Land Reform

THE agrarian reforms were in three stages. The first stage had been completed long back. This was in the redistribution of land. The bigger and the rich landlords were divested of their large holdings and the same was distributed among the poorer peasantry. The middle-class peasants have not been touched. The poorer peasants and the field labourer have also got a share. The second phase, Peking radio said last week, in this land reform has been completed. This consists in making the peasants form co-operatives for economic farming and the government helping them in several ways to achieve the objective of utmost production. Here also this reform might not have reached all parts of China. But it will, sooner than later.

The third phase of agrarian revoultion will mean collectivisation under government auspices.

Capitalists

ONE more thing in regard to the way Peking's mind is working is worth recording. There are foreign or Chinese factories, mills, big business houses and firms in several cities. The condition in China today is such that they are not getting sufficient raw material, or goods or business to last them all through the month.

There is work only for eight days of the month and during the rest of the period they have no work. Under such circumstances, the Government insists that there should be no retrenchment of workers, but the concerns should pay the workers for the whole of the month—their full salary. This is a way of indirectly depriving the capitalist of his capital which cannot last for ever under these circumstances. That is probably why British firms decided to close up their offices on China.

When the capital is exhausted, the Government wants them to come to them. The same mills, firms and business houses will then be taken over by the Government, and those who owned them, if they are loyal, will be put as managers of these. That is how Mao has decided to liquidate capitalism. And the capitalists have been specifically asked to train their sons to do the jobs of executives under the Government.

Emancipation of women has been a big plank in Peking's programme. One of three laws or codes enacted so far is the marriage and divorce legislation. This is welcomed and the Chinese woman looks up to her male partner now as an equal, and has equal opportunities of work and probably wages.

The American Ambassador who wrote the "Mission to Moscow" has tried to understand the Russian mentality in the political trials they held. It is possible for Indians much more easily to strive to understand the actions taken by the Peking Government in their attempts to bring some order out of chaos created in China during the last phase of Chiag Kai-shek's corrupt and inefficient regime; and if there are good points there to take them up.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST FRENCH RULE

Movement To Be Launched On August 15

CUDDALORE, July 12 (UPI).

NON-VIOLENT satyagraha to secure the freedom of the South Indian French settlements from foreign rule would be launched on August 15 next by the National Youth Congress. Karikal.

Announcing this to the press here. M. R. Ramasrinivasan, President of the National Youth Congress, he said that the movement that was proposed to be launched would be strictly non-violent in spite of any provocation by the party in power. He added: "our mission this time is going to be a mission of sacrifice and sacrifice alone would bring our freedom from foreign yoke He will apply to the authorities for permission to hold meetings but if the later issue anv ban order, it will be defied. Liberty of expression is our birth-right and nobody can stop us from exercising it."

Mr. Ramasrinivasan said that he himself and his comrades would face arrest and suffer any torture that might be inflicted on them by the French police, and lay down their lives in the freedom fight.

FRENCH MEASURES

The French authorities have sent police reinforcements to the Thirubhavanai and Nettapakkam communes to deal with the pro-merger activities there.

A contingent of 25 policemen under an inspector has been stationed near the two communes and police van is moving about in the area for the past few days.

It appears that number of Nationalist workers of the communes were attempting to convene a public meeting to demand the withdrawal of the French from French India but the meeting has not been held so far on account of the commotion that has been created in the area by the presence of the special police force.

Mill Workers' Satyagraha

UJJAIN, July 12 (PTI): A batch of twelve mill workers offered "satyagraha" before the District Collector's bungalow here yesterday morning as a protest against the refusal oy the managements of the four local textile mills to pay bonus for the last three years and the management's decision to effect retrenchment in view of accumulation of stocks.

The "satyagraha" was sponsored by the Mazdoor Sangh affiliated to I.N.T.U.C. and has a membership of little over 3,000 out of 10,000 workers employed in four textile mills.

The satyagraha would be continued daily by a fresh batch until a satisfactory solution was found, it was stated.

The Mill Mazdoor Sabha, and the organisation of textile workers, is not supporting the satyagraha.

BIGGEST U.S. WARSHIP

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPA): The keel of the aircraft carrier 'Forrestal', expected to be the largest warship in the world, will be laid at Newport News, Virginia, on Monday afternoon.

The ceremony will be attended by top-ranking civilians and military leaders. The estimated launching date of the 1,040-foot, 59,900-ton 'Forrestal,' the United States Navy's first large flush-deck carrier, is about March 1954. The actual completion date is expected in December, 1954.

The carrier, named for the late James Forrestal, the first United States Secretary of Defence, who also served as Navy Secretary, will cost about 218,000,000 dollars.

U. S. Subs For Holland

WASHINGTON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman yesterday signed a bill authorising the loan of two submarines from the American Reserve Fleet to Holland.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

NEW DELHI, July 12. The Indian Navy's first Gallantry Award since August 15, 1947, when the new awards came into force, has been won by Laxman, Topars, who has been granted Ashoka Chakra Class III.

The Award relates to the Jetty incident at Calcutta on January 26, 1952. When INS 'Delhi' was thrown open to the public on that day a large number of people rushed to see it. Under pressure of the rusing crowd the gangway leading to the Jetty gave way and a number of persons were thrown into the river. In complete disregard of personal safety Laxman jumped into the river and single-handed rescued nine persons including women and children. "He showed great initiative promptitude, presence of mind and set an example worthy of the highest traditions of the service", says the citation announcing the Award.

The other awards announced today are Vir Chakra to Captain Ashoke Banerjee of the Army Medical Corps, Ashoka Chakra Class II to Shri B. B. L. Datta of the Civil Aviation Department Nagpur, and Ashoka Chakra Class III (posthumous) to Rifleman Tilbahadur Gurung of the Assam Rifles.

Tram Service To Kings Circle

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Chairman, B.E.S.& T. Committee has issued the following statement: Owing to some unreliable rumours a section of the travelling public is made to believe that the tram tracks between Khodadad Circle (Dadar) and Kings Circle are to be permanently removed. Some people have gone to the extent of suggesting that this is just the beginning of eliminating tramcars from the City of Bombay. The B.E.S.T. Undertaking's Management wishes to correct this wrong impression and to say that no such decision has been taken by the B.E.S.T. Committee for either eliminating the tramcars from the City of Bombay or doing away with the particular tram tracks between Khodadad Circle (Dadar) and Kings Circle. On the contrary, the committee has decide dto repair the tracks between Khodadad Circle and Kings Circle and the work wil be taken in hand as soon as possible. In the meantime, bus services between Kings Circle and different points in the City have been considerably increased and a shuttle service between Kings Circle and Khodadad Circle will ply from Monday, 14th July 1952 as already announced.

RED-CROSS GRANTS TO STATE SOCIETIES

NEW DELHI, July 12, (PTI): The Central Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society at an emergent meeting last week sanctioned out of the recently received Chinese Red Cross donation, varying cash grants to state branches for relief in food scarcity areas, according to a press note issued by the Society today.

The West Bengal branch was given rupees one lakh, the Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan branches Rs. 50,000 each and the Saurashtra and Uttar Pradesh branches Rs. 30,000 each.

U.K. Trade With USSR Favoured

BUTLER WANTS NO AID FROM U. S.

LONDON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter) The British Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Richard Butler said on television last night that he was in favour of "reasonable trade" with Russia and its "iron curtain countries" though he was against sending them war materials.

Asked if there were any hopes of extending East-West trade Mr. Butler said "we depend on Russia for coarse grains for our pigs and we want timber from Russia. If we don't get it we can't do our housing programme."

On American aid Mr. Butler said "we must not depend in future on aid from America or anywhere. We have got to get an understanding with the dollar that will allow sterling to make friends with the dollar and have an understanding on trade.

Japan Hit By Freight Fall

TOKYO, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): Japanese business houses who entered into log-term contracts last year for the import of wheat, coal, iron ore and crude oil stand to lose between 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 yen as a result of the recent drastic fall in freight rates, a checkup by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reveals.

LOAN TO STABILISE BRITISH CURRENCY?

WASHINGTON July 12 (PTI-Reuter): No confirmation could be obtained in official government circles here yesterday of a report published in Canada that Canada and the United States would make a currency stabilising loan to Britain.

The report said the two countries would lend 2,500 million to 3,000 million dollars to Britain to help make the pound sterling freely convertible into other currencies.

INDIAN IRON SHARES

CALCUTTA, July 12, (PTI): A spokesman of the Indian Iron and Steel Company today refused either to confirm or deny strong rumours current during the last few days that the Company was to merge with the Steel Corporation of Bengal.

'All I can say is that I know as much as you do", he said.

Meanwhile, Indian irons moved up another eight points on the stock exchange this morning touching its highest point for the last month at 24'8.

Operators and speculators claiming to know details of the rumoured merger, stated that Rs. 80 worth of Indian iron shares will be worth a steel share of Rs. 100.

Jute Price Reduction

LONDON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): The forty pound sterling per ton reduction on the selling of the main grades of raw jute which was announced on Thursday will be effective from July 30, the British Ministry of Materials announced last night.

ARMY WORK IN TAMILNAD

MADRAS, July 12: Within the first twelve daays of their work the Army Engineers, who were recently withdrawn from Rayalaseema and are now conducting on "Operation Famine Relief No. 2" in Tamil Nad have deepened 14 wells and are working on 38 to solve the water scarcity in Coimbatore, Salem, Ramnad, Madura, and Trichinopoly districts

After five days of work in the Tiruchongode town of the Salem district, three important wells have been widened and deepened raising the water level from six inches to seven feet to produce a peronnial water supply.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 12.

2 1/2 p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	98	8	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	90	6	0
2-3/4 p.c 1960	93	6	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	91	4	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p.c. 1963 Con.	80	12	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	7	0
3 p.c 1957	98	6	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	4	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	8	0
3 p.c 1959-61	96	5	0
3 p.c 1966-68	90	0	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	7	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	103	0	0
4 1/2 p.c 1955-60	103	6	0
4 1 2 p.c 1958-68	105	6	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p.c. Bombay 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	95	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	98	12	0
2½ p. c. U.P 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2½ p c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c Madras 1952-53	100	1	0
3 p. c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p. c. NWF 1952	102	0	0
4 p. c. Bom Muni	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni, 1959	107	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954	104	4	0
3-1/4 p.c Bom Muni 1965	94	8	0
3-1/4 p.c. B.M 1977	87	12	0
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1970	100	12	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 12.

The local produce market was very steady with moderate business. The special feature was that local market which used to buy linseed from U. P. is now selling to U. P. as prices there are higher than those ruling in the local market. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 160, and after advancing at Rs. 162-8 steadied at Rs. 161-8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Bold ready Rs.	33	4	0
Coromandal ready	33	0	0
Khandesh quality	33	12	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	51	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	16	12	0
August	16	14	0

LINSEEDS

Bold ready delivery	30	12	0
Satna small ready	27	8	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	12	0

CASTOR SEEDS

Ready Madras quality	32	0	0
Oil First Pressure	20	4	0
Oil Commercial	17	4	0

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 10th July 1952	596855
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 10th July 1952	858815
Same period last year ..	756141
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th July 1952	598690
Same time last year	480107

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00:—

SECURITIES: Three percent loan 1986 80-12, three percent loan 1966-68 90-2, three percent loan 1970-75 87-5 s lots, four per cent loan 1960-70 102-14 s.l.

BANKS: Imperial Banks fully paid 1718 cum div. United India 4-2. Bharat Bank 2-13.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Tex. 9-1 ex div. New Victoria Pref 3-10.

COALS: Burrakur 11-12, East Indian 22-8, Central India 5-1, Equitable 41, Talcher 3-2.

JUTES: Anglo-India 249, Baly 195 s lot, Birla 36-7, Empire 22-8, Kankanarrah 160, Nuddea 58, Budge Budge 209, Howrah 27-1, National 26-5. Presidency 6-6.

ENGINERINGS: Indian Iron 24-4, Jessop and Co. 20-12, Kumardhubi Eng. 7, Marshalls 6-9,

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian copper 2-11, Sone Valley Cement 6-10, Cal. Elec. 13-10, Bharat Airways 1-15, BI Corp. 9-2 F and C Osler 4-1, Indian Cable 14, Jardine Henderson 141. Rallis India Ltd. 90, Rohtas Industry 7-1, Indo-Burma Petrol 47-8, Titaghur Paper 33-7, Assam Saws 7, India Steamship 5-8.

SUGARS: Balrampur 7-10, Champaran 19-5, U. P. Sugar 12.

TEAS: Bishnauth 32-4, Sapoi 13-1, Moheema 3-3.

INVESTMENT IN PROJECTS

Data For Industrialists

CALCUTTA, July 12 (PTI): The State Development Commissioner Mr. S. K. Dey, who is in charge of the work of community projects in West Bengal told a group of industrialists yesterday that the extensive survey in connection with the projects would soon be completed.

The Government he added proposed to publish in a series all datas and information collected for the industrialists who intended to invest carital in the community townships under the integrated community development projects.

Mr. Dey, who was addressing a meeting of the National Chamber of Industries, also disclosed that a cadre of youngmen would soon go about the countryside to disseminate the community development idea in the villages.

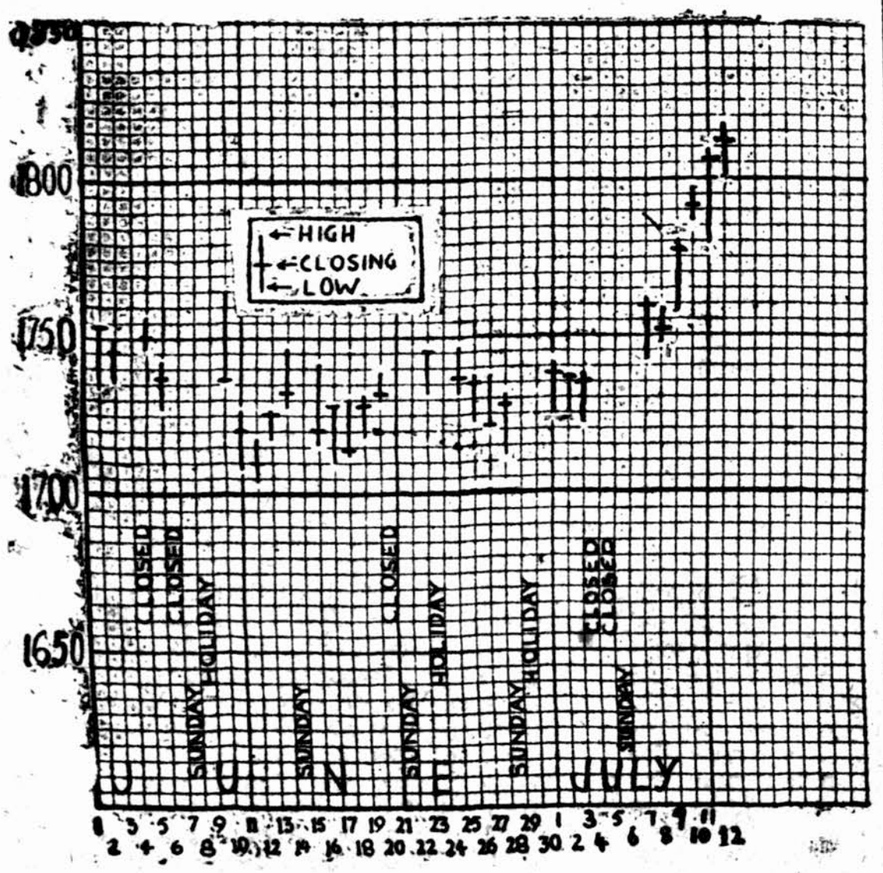
Pakistan Sells Cotton To China

KARACHI, July 12, (PTI): The Pakisan Cotton Board has sold another 27,000 bales of cotton—LSS, NTRG and NTSG varieties, says a hand-out issued yesterday evening. It added: "The bulk of it is for immediate shipment to China although small quantities are for export to Australia."

This brings total quantity of Pakistan cotton sold within a week to 55,000 bales of cotton.

All these sales have been at prices above American parity, it is stated.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



MODERATE BUYING IN TATA STEELS

Rise In Bombay Dyeings

BOMBAY, July 12: The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady with further buying and covering which met increased selling in steel shares. The offerings were well obsorbed without any important effect. It is said that speculative activity is increasing with some bulls making efforts to push up quotations on hopes better dividend, higher conversion ratio and financial help from the Government to steel industry. The total rise of about Rs. 100 in Tata Steel Defds., discount some of the expected bullish aspects. Also short covering has weakened the technical position of the market to some extent and the market is entitled to a natural reaction.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1810 and after declining at Rs. 1805 firmed up at Rs. 1815. At this level the demand was satisfied and Defds. reacted at Rs. 1807|8 on scattered realising. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 345 and declined at Rs. 343. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 24|5 and after declining at Rs. 24|3 steadied at Rs. 24|5. Bengal steels opened at Rs. 20|1 and declined at Rs. 19|15.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 382 and after advancing at Rs. 388 steadied at Rs. 386. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 289 and after touching Rs. 290 steadied at Rs. 289. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 257 and gained two points at Rs. 259.

Associated Cements were done at Rs. 175 Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 421 and after moving up at Rs. 423 declined at Rs. 420, Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14|9 and after declining at Rs. 14|8 steadied at Rs. 14|9.

Thereafter there was mixed trading and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1805 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 343. Bombay Dyeing were quoted at Rs. 385.

Towards the close there was moderate buying and Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1811-4 from Rs. 1800, Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 343-8 and Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 387-8. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	387	8	0
Kohinoor (6) (Ex Div.)	289	8	0
Century (1)	263	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (13)	262	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	170	8	0
Simplex Mills (6)	175	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	166	8	0
Indore (4)	93	12	0
Gokak (14)	209	8	0
Swan (25)	345	0	0
Finlay Mills (20)	255	0	0
Morarji (7)	177	8	0
Edward (15)	270	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-4-0)	3	0	0
I United Ord. (0-12-0)	10	14	6
I. United Defd. (0-12-0)	2	0	6
Madhusudan (5)	101	4	0
Podar (9) X.D.	120	0	0
Khatau (14)	175	0	0
Standard (20)	257	8	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	59	6	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	343	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1811	4	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	130	0	0
Indian Iron (10)	24	0	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	20	1	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	175	4	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (27-8)	422	8	0
Belapur (14)	220	0	0
Shivrajpur (1-12) X.D.	45	4	0
Scindia Steam	14	8	6
Pre. Construction	83	0	0
Tata Chemical	10	6	6
Tata Oil (1-3)	37	0	0
Br. India Corpn. (10-12)	9	3	0
Indian Copper (0-4)	2	10	0
Alcock (17-8)	272	8	0
Wimco (11) (Ex-Div)	210	0	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	151	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1380	0	0
Tata Power (50)	1480	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (10)	125	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	70	0	0
New City (15)	176	4	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	722	8	0
Bharat (2)	22	12	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (4)	132	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	10	0
Dawn (2)	60	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	560	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	175	0	0
Western (40)	3425	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (40)			....
Tata Mills (2)	51	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	135	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New Union Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	162	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	42	8	0
Berar	300	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	115	15	0
Ahmedabad New	111	9	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	121	14	0
Broach (0-5)	6	8	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	7	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	135	10	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1742	8	0
Imperial Bank (10)	430	0	0
Central	66	0	0
Central New (2)	69	0	0
Bank of India (4)	154	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	15	0
Baroda (8-8)	118	8	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0

United Com. (2) XD	36	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4600	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	4	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	2	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G (1)	15	4	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	25	8	0
Bom. Burma New (11)	152	8	0
Burma Petrol	1	0	0
Mackenzie (6)	71	4	0
Port Canning (1)	21	8	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	232	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	79	10	0
India Invest Trust (4)	72	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	47	8	0
Mukund Iron	4	8	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	111	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	141	4	0
United Motor	37	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	35	0	0
National Rayon	61	0	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	82	8	0
Digvijay Cement	69	0	0
Phalton (8) X D	90	8	0
Polson	102	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	182	11	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	102	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1115	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1232	8	9
Hydro-Elec. (7)	118	2	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	245	0	0
Central India (5)	545	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	8	0
Laxmi	232	8	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	307	8	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	125	10	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)		.....	
Tata Chemical (8)	122	7	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedbad Advance	113	12	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 12.

MILLS

A. Advance 135
Apolla 3
Bharat 22-12
B. R. Cotton 59-6
B. Dyeing 382-8 86-14 85 89-6 85-10 87-8
Bradbury 725 22-8
„ Pref. 306-4 7-8
C. India 170 71 69-8 70-8
„ Pre. 545
Century 265 62-8 63-12 61-8 63-8
E. Textiles 270
Elphinstone 42
Finlay 255-8 56-8 55
Gokak 211-8 10-8 12 9-8
I.U. Defd. 2-0-6 2-0-9 2-0-6
„ Ord. 10-13 10-13-6 10-12-6 10-14-6
Indore 93-12
Kohinoor 288-8 88-4 90-12 88-8 89-8
Model 155-10
New Great 165 66-8
Sassoon Silk 24
Simplex 174 75
Svadeshi 258 57-8 59-8 58-8 62
Tata Mill 51
Vishnu 175
Western 3425
Scindia 14-9 14-10 14-8 14-10-6 14-7-6 14-8-6

BANKS

Baroda 118-8
Central 66
„ New 69
Imperial 1745 42-8
„ New 430 28-12 30
India 154-8
Union 6-15
U. Commercial 36 36-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115-15
Andhra 137-8, 80
Amalgamated 10-7
Hydro 151
Hydro Pref. 118-2
Power 1480, 81-4, 80

INSURANCE

I Mercantile 39/8
New India 42, 42-8, 42-4
Oriental 4600

STEELS

B. Steel 20-1, 20-3, 19-13, 20-1
I. Iron 24-4-6, 24-3, 24-6-6, 24-2, 24-7
Tata Defd. 1810, 6-4, 17-8, 2-8, 6-4, 1800, 11-4
Tata Ord. 344, 42-8, 44-8, 42, 43-8
Tata IInd Pref 130

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 272-8
A. Cement 175-4, 75, 75-8, 75-4
Belapur 222, 18, 20
B. B. Old 422-8, 20, 25, 18-12, 22-8
B. B. New 153-2, 52-8
B. B. Petrol 1-0-3, 1
B. I. C. 9-1, 9-3
I. Copper 2-9-6, 2-10
Kemp 232-8
P. Canning 21, 21-8
P. Const. 83-8, 82-8, 83
Rayon 61
Shivrajpur 45-4
Tata Chem. 10-5, 10-7, 10-6-6
Tata Oil 37
Dharamsey 47-8
Walchandnagar 141-4
Wimco 210

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 11-4, 11-9
All India Gen. Ins. 1

Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusuduan	12	0	0
Khatau	82	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	74	4	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	94	0	0
B Steamer 1959 (4-8)	91	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	0	0
Gold Mohur (20)	160	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	105	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	70	8	0
Air Services	2	5	0
Air India Tata	41	0	0
Air India International	67	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	80	0	0
Hind Motor	3	10	6
Walchand Motor	40	0	0
India Steel	5	10	6
Ralli Ord.	91	0	0
Ralli Pref.	91	8	0
Killick Ind.	130	0	0
Tata Loco	98	0	0

AMERICAN MARKETS

INCREASED SELLING IN NEW COTTON CROP MONTHS

Further Evening Up Of July Contracts

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPA): Cotton prices backtracked after an early demonstration of strength in Spot July delivery. Prices dropped as much as dol. 2 per bale with new crop positions closing around the day's lowest levels.

July dropped from 40.42 to 40.04 and then rose to 40.10-14 traded. At the high July established the best price in almost three weeks.

Shorts attempting to cover delivery positions which expire on Tuesday found offerings tight. But after the July premium widened to 350 points over October and 370 points over December, offerings increased with a leading Spot firm putting a good sized amount of cotton into the ring.

New crop positions were relegated into the background because of the July situation. Developments at the Republican political convention obscured interest in market news.

Open contracts in July from the start to the evening today totalled 128,600 bales. Certificated stock amounted to 62,592 bales.

Delivery notices for 1,400 bales against July were taken up by spot interests.

Crop news was favourable. Atlantia reports said mill inquiry for spot cotton showed considerable improvement over last week. This inquiry was principally for new crop for shipment in September through December with some shipments extending through spring and summer.

The market opened up three to off one point. It scored forenoon gains of three to 20 points and eased to close 12 to 28 points lower.

The closing prices included:

	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT	40.65	——	——	40.45
July	40.23	40.42	40.04	40.10
Oct.	36.89	36.95	36.62	36.62
Dec.	36.68	36.72	36.40	36.40
March	36.51	36.55	36.21	36.24
May	36.38	36.39	36.10	36.10
July	35.96	35.99	35.71	35.77
Oct.	34.42	34.48	34.25	34.27
Dec.	34.22	34.30	34.10	34.10
New Orleans				
SPOT	39.60	——	——	39.80
July	40.10	40.36	39.94	40.03
Oct	36.86	36.92	36.58	36.59
Dec.	36.64	36.70		36.38
March	36.48	36.53	36.22	36.24
May	36.34	36.37	36.11	36.04
July	35.98	35.94	35.71	35.70
Oct.	34.46	34.27	34.25	34.25
Dec.	34.32	34.34	34.24	34.10

New York Stock Market

Paced by steels and with all groups participating, prices on the stock exchange rose fractions to over a point, with industrials, rails and utilities making the best showing for some time.

Experts attributed the rise to General Eisenhower's nomination but steels were believed affected also by renewed hopes of a steel settlement.

The volume was not impressive, totalling 1,040.000 shares. Of 1,050 issues traded, 562 advanced, 244 declined and 244 were unchanged. Kerb trading—270.000 shares. Bonds—2,380.000.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 12.

The local bullion market was very steady today with moderate buying but at the rise, the market was inclined to offer.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 157-10 and advanced at Rs. 158-2 on renewed buying but declined at Rs. 157-10. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 157-8.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 88, and after advancing at Rs. 88-5 steadied at Rs. 88-4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 89-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62-6.

Later on there was further buying and silver advanced at Rs. 158-8 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 88-8. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	158	4	0
Forward	158	6	0
Ready Gold	90	0	0
Forward	88	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 12.

120 D Ready Japan		4	15	0
150 D Ready Japan		4	7	0
120 D Ready Italy		4	10	0
150 D Ready Italy		4	2	0
150 D Box July		826	0	0
150 D Box August		821	0	0
JULY	Highest	826	0	0
„	Lowest	806	0	0
AUGUST	Highest	833	0	0
„	Lowest	812	0	0

Castorseeds Sept.

BOMBAY, July 12.

Opening	159	12	0
Highest	162	12	0
Lowest	159	8	0
Close	161	12	0

talking of BOOKS

Abolish World Hunger To Ensure Peace

PLENTY AND PROSPERITY CONTROL BIRTH-RATE

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HUNGER, by Josue de Castro (Gollanez, 18/-), without doubt, is one of the most valuable books published in the last decade. The facts and theories it contains are of immediate, radical and lasting importance to the human race. Its subject is the worst disease in the world, one that is commoner and far more deadly than war and pestilence combined. This disease is hunger, writes Mark Holloway, in 'Tribune.'

Here the word is used as a general term for any lack of the nutritive elements necessary for the proper functioning of the human organism. Thus it includes the quantitative hunger of acute starvation and the qualitative hungers caused by specific deficiencies in diet. Hunger makes itself felt not only through the agencies of famine and the famous deficiency diseases such as beriberi, pellagra, and rickets, but also, much more subtly, through insufficiencies of protein, minerals and vitamins that may leave no outward sign other than lassitude, nervous irritation, or lack of appetite.

Its kingdom is as large as the world and its effects upon the human race can hardly be over-estimated; for hunger not only kills its victims; it exposes millions to the ravages of epidemic diseases, and leaves whole populations so enfeebled that they cannot even engage in the productive labour that might save them from further famine

Incentive

THUS THE WORST EFFECT OF HUNGER IS ITS ABILITY TO REPRODUCE ITSELF. War and revolution, for which hunger is often responsible, devastate the lands and wreck the economies of nations and thus invite further onslaughts of famine or nutritional deficiency. But the most striking revelation of the working methods of hunger is shown by its direct relation to the birth-rate.

It has been a matter of observation for many years that the birth-rate tends to fall when the standard of living is raised and that the greatest concentrations of people are to be found in precisely those countries (India, China, Japan) where the standard of living is appallingly low, and where famine, disease and natural calamities such as earthquakes regularly take some toll of the population.

The conclusion formerly drawn from these observations was that every calamity that could possibly befall the Eastern peoples was a godsend: otherwise they would soon cover the face of the earth, leaving no space for that exalted creature, the white man.

The peoples of the East, however, although they died and still do die in their millions at an early age, did not die nearly fast enough. In fact, they multiplied at an alarming rate, in spite of their starvation diet, their plagues, floods, droughts, and earthquakes. This tremendous human fertility has lately proved extremely inconvenient to the white man; and it has also proved that he drew the wrong conclusion from the observed facts. The most revolutionary contribution of Senhor de Castro (who is Chairman of the Executive of the F.A.O.) to the study of these matters, is his bold assertion that **hunger is a direct cause of human fertility.** This, it seems, varies in strength according to the relative amount of proteins consumed, a high protein intake leading to a high percentage of sterility, and vice versa. Experiments on animals provided the basis of this deduction; and its truth appears to be firmly corroborated by the table on page 68, which shows how the birth-rate in a dozen selected countries varies exactly in inverse ratio to the consumption of proteins.

Man-Made

The implications of this deduction are far-reaching. It completely contradicts the views of the Neo-Malthusians, whose most famous exponent is Vogt. Vogt, in his sensational book, "The Road to Survival,' suggested that large masses of people in the over-populated areas of the world should have medical supplies and even food pestilence might reduce their numbers; and that some form of birth-control should be made compulsory in order that the world might be saved from the starvation which he believes will inevitably result from over-population combined with the loss, by erosion and neglect, of inclined to pessimism, but also to potentially productive land. Thus the Neo-Malthusians are not only cynicism; while the followers of de Castro are inclined to optimism. De Castro, indeed, having pointed a way to the solution of the human fertility problem, provides a second reason for optimism in his consideration of the fertility of the soil and the amount of land available for cultivation.

A conservative estimate of such land shows that there is ample, not only to maintain the present population of the world at an adequate nutritional level, but actually to support two or three times the number of people alive at the moment; for only a small percentage of the land available for cultivation is now being used. De Castro therefore goes so far as to say that strictly speaking there is no such thing as over-population: there are simply under-production and terribly unequal distribution. Hunger is man-made, and not a product of natural law.

Road To Suicide

These are the encouraging data of a problem which ought to take first place in all the counsels of mankind, for if the nations of the world were willing to co-operate in the fight against hunger, these facts leave little doubts that hunger could be defeated, and that in defeating it most of the reasons for which these same nations are now preparing to kill each other would disappear. Yet the proposal for a world food plan was rejected by the USA, the USSR and Great Britain and the colossal spectre of starvation that faces the world unless immediate action is taken on a global scale, grows daily larger as we turn our backs on it and divert from the great battle that we ought to be waging against it all the energy and skill and material wealth that we are pouring into armaments, wrecking our already tottering economies in the process.

This is the Road to Suicide, from whichever angle we look at it. If we go down like blind idiots into oblivion posterity will be astonished that we failed to adapt ourselves to the one condition that could save us all from everything we most fear. We must respond to our environment or perish; and if we persist in clinging to out-moded ideas we shall perish. We are acting in our national assemblies as though we lived in the days so trenchantly and starkly described by de Castro in the central and longest section of his book.

Pious Cant

Here, in a survey of the world, continent by continent, nation by nation, is the terrible story of the economic exploitation of the earth and of man by man, during the last five hundred years. Much of this enforce-

(Continued On Page 22 Col. 3)

'HEATING THE BRANDING IRON'

Hesse in, 'The St. Louis Globe-Democrat'

GANDHIJI AS SPIRITUAL GUIDE

Letters To Miraben Published

'BAPU KE PATRA MIRA KE NAM': Translated by Sjt Ramnarain Chowdhari. Published by 'Navjivan' Prakashan Mandir Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 4

'DELHI DIARY': By Gandhiji. Published by 'Navjivan.' Price Rs. 3.

LIVES of great men are perennial founts of inspiration for us all, and even after their bodily presence is no longer amongst us, they survive in the form of memories and continue to inspire us.

But human memory is a short-lived thing and it is the writings of these great men that give our memory a new lease of life from time to time.

"Gandhiji" has now become a word to conjure with. Yet we cannot help feeling that as his fame gets more wide-spread and his name gets greater importance day by day, his figure becomes rather vague and shadowy. In singing encomiums about the father of our nation, we are apt to forget Gandhiji the man and all that he stood for

His letters to Miraben, translated in Hindi as 'Bapu Ke Patra Mira Ke Nam' come as a timely reminder. The story of Miraben is too well known to bear repetition. We know now she was attracted to this country which she has made her own mother-land these many years past: what a noble part she had played in our struggle for freedom and now thoroughly she has made her life an emblem of Gandhian ideas and philosophy. Gandhiji was her spiritual father and she has treasured all the letters written to her by Gandhiji. These letters, spread over a period of twenty-two years have now become a national treasure after their publication, and especially because they have been translated in Hindustani

In these letters we see the relationship between Gandhiji and Miraben at its best. Gandhiji is like a tender father, ever alert to the progress — mental and spiritual — of his adopted daughter. His concern over seemingly insignificant details, and his insistence on perfection in every one of them explains why another of Gandhiji's daughters has named her book 'Bapu-Mari-Ma' Gandhiji has all the wisdom of a father and the tenderness of a mother for these lucky ashramites and we can catch a glimpse of it in almost every page of this book.

To a person bent upon the path of spiritual progress here is a wealth of thought and kind guidance, which though addressed to Miraben will be found equally helpful to all. For abtruse philosophical discussions and graces of literary value one need not turn to this book. It is, as Miraben herself says, "simple and loving advice of a spiritual father given to his erring child"

The grand pageant of Gandhiji's life which dazzled the eyes of the multitude and which made them marvel at him, will not be seen here. In these letters the readers will feel the throbs of the inner life of Gandhiji — the searcher after truth.

We see here the process of thought by which he arrived at particular conclusions — elaborately set forth in other more formal books. His earnestness, affectionate care, strict discipline, and all the other well-known facets of his personality are set to advantage in these pages. While providing excellent reading to the layman, the book is verily a treasure for the admirers and disciples of Gandhiji. The translation is simple and lucid.

'Delhi Diary'

Of a totally different significance is the 'Delhi Diary' consisting of speeches given by Gandhiji after his evening prayers during the years 1947-48. Those were memorable days of our nation. And these speeches have played a considerable part in moulding them. Therefore we can surely say that not only to the reader of today but also to the historian of tomorrow, this book will have immense worth.

The terrific agony of Gandhiji's heart, as he saw his life-long cherished ideals falling to pieces all around him is visible in many words of this book. Of equal importance is the glimpse that we get of his self-imposed superhuman task of building back the structure of his ideals from its ruins. How ardently he has tried to breathe back life into tottering humanity! The message of universal love continued to fall on deaf ears but the messenger had not lost heart. We see a sublime heart full of courage, trying to bring back unity, forbearance, peace and goodwill among people blinded by religious bigotry, lost to all sense of decency or humanity. It is sad to reflect on the tragic end of his great life which aimed at bringing about the end of communalism, and became a victim of it. But perhaps his spirit will accomplish what his physical presence could not, and our country may yet become worthy of being Gandhiji's motherland.

However, it is not merely Gandhiji's views about the more serious problems of the day that we get in this book. With his own typical genius he has touched various other questions of the day in a varying degree. Of great help to us today are the thoughts he has set forward regarding independent India. What were his dreams for his liberated country, and how far we have been able to realize them, is surely a matter worth consideration and interest. The book needs no recommendation to be popular as it has already proved to be so, among its Gujarati readers.

B. G. P.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

A FRIEND from Kashmir told me the other day that on a particularly cold and windy morning he stopped to talk with a shepherd. He noticed the flock of shep huddled together in a draw trying to protect themselves from the wind and cold. Large flakes of snow started to fall, and within a very short time the ground was white.

The sheep, instead of remaining in the protected draw came out, went to the top of the hill where the storm was fiercest and stood facing the wind and snow. He pityingly remarked, "Poor dumb animals."

"I wouldn't say that, "replied the shepherd. "If they had remained in the draw, they would be covered with snow very soon. Huddled together like that under the snow, they would soon suffocate. Their only chances of survival are to come out of the draw and face the full blast of the storm."

Facing The Storm

At the present time education is being attacked by numerous groups. These attacks are being made on individuals, systems, and methods. The Balkan-ji-Bari Workers have to be on guard. None of us can afford to say, "They are not attacking me. My system is not under anybody's scrutiny. No one has criticised my methods."

If we do this, we are remaining in the draw during the snow storm. We must come out and squarely face the storm that is brewing everywhere. An insidious attack is an attack on every conscientious worker of the organisation.

It is the duty of every Balkan-ji-Bari worker to know who these groups are and what they are doing. It is the duty of every worker to do a better job of every Balkan-ji-Bari meeting. It is the duty of the office-bearers to understand the work sympathetically and in its proper prospective.

Let us come more in contact with children—the sweet little angels. In keeping busy with them and in their company, we shall be able to learn and realise many of our misconceptions and misunderstandings. Cause, above all, is above everything—and may we thus not forsake service for the self!

Rover Takes Over

Every morning before he went to school Billy used to get Daddie's paper from the newsagent's. One day he thought he would teach Rover, his dog, to carry it. But Rover thought Billy was just playing a jolly game, so by the time they reached home the paper was torn and unreadable.

Billy made up his mind he would teach Rover to carry a paper properly, and he kept on trying with old newspapers. After a while Rover managed it—but Daddie was not convinced and said Billy must still carry the paper himself.

One Saturday morning Billy, accompanied by Rover, went into the park to play football. His new school cap became one of the "goalposts," and soon he was having a good game.

As he got home after the game Daddie said: "Where is your cap?"

Billy looked uncomfortable. He had left it in the park.

Hoping it was still there, he was just about to race back when in came Rover—carrying the cap in his mouth!

"Well!" said Daddie with a smile. "I think we can promote Rover to paper-carrier now."

And Rover barked his approval.

Maxim To Memorise

When we lose who should imitate the behaviour of the winner.

Unfinished

The orator was speaking at an election meeting.

"I'll have you know that I am a self-made man."

"Yes" came a voice from the audience, "but who interrupted you?"

Do You Know That...?

Banana plants grow to a height of about 20 feet. Their leaves are ten feet long and two feet wide. Crops are ruined if the speed of the wind exceeds 20 to 25 miles per hour.

Only one-third of the Sahara is covered with sand; the remainder is stony desert or mountainous.

Ninety-seven per cent of Greenland is covered by ice.

The dingo. Australia's wild dog does not bark but gives out a dismal howl.

Sensible Man

The traveller had regaled his audience with tales of his jungle adventures.

"Has anyone any questions?" he asked at the end.

"Which would you prefer," asked one man, "a lion to chase you or a tiger?"

"Oh, I'd much prefer a lion to chase a tiger," replied the traveller.

In A Nutshell

Selfseeking is always selfdefeating.

Progress waits on the growth of people.

One's country is bigger than one's party.

Teach children to enjoy the simple things of life.

What is impossible today may be possible tomorrow.

The union of mankind can never be attained through violence.

True education must always fight for the good and against evil.

The perspective of civilization is measured by its capacity to plan.

It is cheaper to build dams than to repair the damage resulting from floods.

Encourage every child in the development of his spiritual life, but avoid dogma.

Prejudice

A prejudice is a cataract on the mind and it needs surgical removal. Fight as rigorously as you can all prejudices. If truth is your pursuit, if knowledge is your import, that must be your forceful message.

—John Mason Brown.

Pillar Box That Buzzed

The latest annual report of the City Council of Pretoria contains an amusing item.

It relates how a young native girl, unacquainted with city ways, was sent to post a letter "in the red box" down the street.

She came to a red box and opened it, looking for somewhere to put in the letter. Then she saw a key and turned it. Instantly there was a buzzing sound. She listened in pleased surprise and, when the buzzing stopped, turned the key again and waited for more.

Instead, three fire-engines came roaring down the street and pulled up near her. She found herself surrounded by big men in shining helmets asking where the fire was.

Tearfully the little girl explained that she had thought the fire-alarm was "the red box" for letters.

This Kind World

A blind newspaper-seller of New Jersey told one of his customers that he would not be able to take a holiday this year; he had been unable to find anyone who would mind the stand during his absence.

But he did get his holiday, after all. When other customers heard of his plight they agreed to form themselves into a band of deputies, and each of them in turn looked after the newspaper stand for a day. A happy band, indeed!

Animal's Cries

Which animal can be heard from the farthest distance, do you think? Probably everyone will guess the first one right; it is our majestic friend, the lion, whose roars most of us known only at feeding-time at the Zoo, which is perhaps fortunate. Next to the lion, we are told, the hyena's "laugh" carries farthest. Number three on the list is the screech owl, followed by the panther and jackal.

We are also told that the donkey can be heard fifty times farther than the horse (and who will say neigh to this?), and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Size for size, the howler monkey is supposed to be the noisiest of animals, closely followed by some of the larger frogs, but from our own observations we back the cats of our neighbourhood.

Foolish

If we lay a fire in the way most people do—that is to say, paper first, then the sticks, and then the coal—we shall probably think it very stupid to begin with the coal and put paper and sticks and then more coal on top.

But it is the best way, because when the coal is put at the bottom and the paper is lighted the heat releases inflammable gases from the coal below, and the gases rise and burst into flame, so helping to light the coal above.

So Much To Learn

There is so very much to learn
When one is only ten,

About the way the planets turn,
Of trees and mines and men!
I like to know what makes me grow,
What makes the sun to shine,
Altho I sometimes worry so
I wish I still were nine.

—J. R. W.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari lost one of its best workers recently—Shri Balkrishna Shah, Secretary of the Unit. We deeply mourn his death, and send our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased. May his soul ever rest in Peace!

The Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit organised a film show of the picture "Hum Log", at the Roxy Cinema, in aid of their activities. There was a good response from the public—and it is hoped now the Unit will expand its activities profitably.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—or not yet? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to receive also your contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., and consider them for publication in this "Corner". Can he be of any service to you? Why not drop him a line or two to say anything that you may like?

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

A BARI KID

Tehera Banoo is a little Balkan-ji-Bari enthusiast in Bhavnagar. She recently celebrated Idd with her Balkan-ji-Bari brethren.

UTILITY WORK THROUGH PHYSICAL LABOUR

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Youth Section of the Balkan-ji-Bari, boys getting ready for physical labour activity (left). They completed the construction of a small passable road (right) within about three hours.

IS LIE-DETECTOR RELIABLE?

U. S. COURTS REPUDIATE ITS EVIDENCE IN TRIALS

DURING periods of social stress and tension every body politic is apt to become sensitive to real or supposed enemies in its midst and to cast about for means of revealing and eliminating them, write Jules H. Masserman and Mary Grier Jacques in 'The Nation.'

But even in societies with a latent sense of justice the juridical methods adopted may be somewhat unreliable—as witness the trials by combat in the "heroic" ages, or the prescribed techniques of torture employed by the judges of the Inquisition to detect witches and heretics for public execution. More in accord with our modern era of technology and psychosomatics, we now have the "lie-detector," a device which is being used with increasing frequency by police laboratories on suspected criminals and their accomplices, and by some government agencies on suspected Communists and "fellow-travellers." However, our talent for gadgetry has not left our sense of equity so far behind that we cannot still ask: What is this mysterious lie-detector? Does it serve any useful function? How trustworthy are its findings? What is their legal status?

HOW IT WORKS

What is the lie-detector? This first of our queries is easy to answer: it is a relatively simple device for making a graphic record of a person's breathing and blood pressure while he is being questioned. Formerly, the rate of sweating of his palms (the so-called' "psychogalvanic reflex") was also determined, but this proved to be so unpredictable that it was abandoned. The usual procedure is to seat the subject "comfortably", put a rubber tube around his chest and an inflated cuff on his arm, connect each to a pneumatic diaphragm which operates a pen, and start these writing on a moving sheet of paper.

When, after about ten minutes of preliminary observation, the respiratory and blood-pressure tracings seem to have reached a relatively stable level, the subject is asked a series of supposedly innocuous "control" questions interspersed with various "crucial" ones, such as, "Is your name John Doe? "Are you forty-eight years old?" "Did you kill Cock Robin?" "Do you live in Washington?" "Is your wife named Emmy?" "Is today Thursday?" "Did you ever read the DAILY WORKER?" and so on. The subject is required to confine his replies to "yes" or "no", since any extension of his remarks would interfere mechanically with the record. Finally, after a period of ostensible "rest", the procedure may be repeated to follow up any leads that have been revealed.

THE PRINCIPLE

The entire method is founded on a principle with some basis in fact: namely, that when people with a fairly well-developed conscience violate it by deliberate prevarication, they experience an inner anxiety which may be expressed physiologically not only by transient blushing, muscular tensions, and other signs, but also by alterations in respiration and blood pressure that can be limned in neat squiggles for exhibition to a jury. But can these changes, no matter how accurately detected and recorded, be interpreted categorically as valid evidence for the truth or falsity of any statement? In other words: Does the lie-detector serve any useful purpose?

As is usual in scientific discourse, the answer to our second rhetorical query must be: yes, and no, and usually both—depending on what is meant by "useful purpose."

To begin with, the general public and not a few criminals have built up so many fears of the oracular powers of the device that true confessions are sometimes obtained by the mere threat of its use, or by the desire to turn state's evidence before being involved by an accomplice about to be examined.

F. E. Inbau, in his "Lie Detection and Criminal Investigation", also justifies its use in this connection on the basis that "the availability of the lie-detector technique will reduce the extent of 'third degree' practices, especially upon innocent suspects."

Again, there is no question that a thoroughly trained and experienced observer—of which, incidentally, there are relatively few—can use this method to obtain valuable clues which can then be followed.

But granted all this, there are still so many pitfalls of technique and interpretation implicit in the procedure that our third question becomes immediately apropos: How trustworthy are the findings?

Here serious difficulties arise. On physical grounds alone, bodily exhaustion or systemic diseases of the lungs, heart, or circulation can put gross distortions into the record. In all cases, then, it devolves upon the examiner to prove that such disorders did not exist at the time of the test—a task made doubly difficult by the circumstance that some healthy and guiltless people are subject to unpredictable irregularities in respiratory and cardiac function. Again, various grades of mental deficiency may render the subject incapable of understanding the meaning of the questions, whereas schizoid or other psychotic tendencies may lead to gross misinterpretations of, or indifference to, the import of examination.

TWO SIDES

But of even greater concern is the more common psychologic fact that both "positive" and "negative" responses on the polygraph may be either invalid or seriously misleading. Thus, one falsely accused subject may become so anxious over the implied threat to his reputation and career that he may over-react to the "crucial questions"; another may show the repressed hatreds of a martyr being persecuted; a third may fear the detection of some other quite unrelated culpability—yet in each case the cardio-respiratory deviations may be spuriously "positive."

Conversely, a guilty person may have rationalized his actions so effectively that he suffers few pricks of conscience during his examination and therefore remains subjectively and physiologically placid. Or if he lacks this inner serenity, he may have learned how to "beat the detector rap" in a number of ways. He can, for instance, tense his muscles undetectably in such a manner that his tracings during "control" observations indicate greater deviations from normal than those in response to the "crucial" questions; or he can vitiate the results even more subtly—as an intelligent spy or saboteur can be trained to do—by maintaining certain "mental sets" or by concentrating on emotionally stimulating topics during the entire examination.

These are but a few of the reservations on the reliability of so-called "lie-detection" by the polygraphic technique; there are many other medical and psychoanalytic qualifications to the method too technical for discussion here.

In their totality such difficulties led a group of Northwestern University investigators to conclude that even under favourable circumstances at least one record out of four is either invalid or erroneous, that with less careful control the proportion of seriously misleading results may be much higher

It. view of this, our last question becomes particularly relevant to considerations of liberty and justice. namely: What is the legal status of lie-detector evidence?

LEGAL STATUS

Seven appellate courts have ruled that lie-detector records are not admissible as evidence in the trial of criminal cases, though, of course, duly attested confessions obtained by the Polygraphic or any other non-violent method may be so admitted. The Bureau of Medicine and Legislation of the American Medical Association recently reported such a decision in the following words:

> We are of the opinion, said the court, that the foregoing enumerated difficulties alone in connection with the lie-detector present obstacles to its acceptability as an instrument of evidence in the trial of criminal cases, notwithstanding its recognized utility ..for uncovering clues and obtaining confessions. This conclusion is in line with the weight of authority repudiating the lie-detector as an instrument of evidence in the trial of criminal cases. In addition, the authorities give other cogent reasons for its inadaptability as an instrument of evidence in the trial of cases, such as the impossibility of cross-examining the machine (a constitutional impediment) and those human elements of fallibility which surround interpretations of the lie-detector recordings predicted upon the hazards of unknown individual emotional differences, which may and oftentimes do result in erroneous conclusions. We can foresee conditions where to ascertain the truth, it would become necessary to require the operator of the machine to submit to a test to determine the truthfulness of his interpretations.

DEPENDABILITY

And yet, despite such rulings, the "lie-detector" continues to be given credence as evidence for Congressional committees, in interviews of applicants for Government positions, and in "loyalty" investigation in military or civilian life. Since it is here in particular that the competence of the investigators themselves plays so important a role, let us turn to an article in the 'Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by Professor Inabau for an opinion on this subject.

Some branches of the armed services have used and are perhaps still using as examiners certain individuals who are basically unqualified and improperly trained They have at times conducted tests—and on a large-scale basis at that —upon persons whose loyalty was under scrutiny and in many instances the reports of these examiners appear to have been accepted at face value and upon the assumption that the technique produced results approximating perfection. For the future welfare of this nation, let us hope that somewhere along the line of persons responsible for the security of our secret weapons or of any other project or interest of national importance THERE DEVELOPS A REALIZATION THAT THE DEPENDABILITY OF LIE-DETECTOR-TEST RESULTS IS NO GREATER THAN THE QUALIFICATIONS AND ABILITY OF THE EXAMINER HIMSELF. Moreover, there should be an awareness that even as regards a highly qualified examiner mistakes are still a possibility.

VINOBA BHAVE AT PAUNAR

(Continued From Page 4 Col. 5)

orthodox custom allowed only the professional priest to do it. And he spent the time at home in reciting the Gita and the Upanishads.

Vinoba's activities from 1921 to 1947 may be regarded as the researches both of a soul-physicist in the laboratory of his self and that of a Cottage-chemist in the laboratory of his Ashram village. The former took him to cosmic spiritual heights, while the latter found expression in the enrichment of the various items of Gandhiji's constructive programme, specially Khadi, village industries, Nai Talim and "safai". In January, 1933, he shifted to Nalwadi, a village about a mile and half from Wardha, where he resolved to support himself by spinning work alone and he spun for hours and hours going deep into the various aspects of khadi craft. Illness overtook him and he was advised to go to hills for rest. He told Bapu that he had chosen his own hill station—a desolated hilock-like piece of land by the side of the Paunar river, some four miles from Wardha town, where stood a cottage built by Seth Jamnalalji. He gave it the name of Paramdham Ashram which has remained his headquarter ever since.

Again, it was from Wardha that Vinoba took his silent part in the political movements of Gandhiji. He was among the moving spirits of the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha of 1923, his other companions being Seth Jamnalalji, Mahatma Bhagwandeen, and Sri Nilkanthrao Deshmukh. Next year, in 1924, Bapu sent him to Guruvayoor, Travancore, in the Harijan Temple-Entry Satyagraha. The climax came in October, 1940, when he appeared before the world as India's foremost Satyagrahi of the Great War II. In the individual Satyagraha movement he went to jail thrice. As in 1930-31 he was again arrested in 1942 and released three years after.

Back From Jail

Returning to Paunar in 1945, he took up a new programme of the scavenger of the village Surgaon. Daily he walked down three to four miles from Paunar to Surgaon and commenced his work regularly at eight O' clock in heat or cold, sun or rain. Nothing could interrupt him except the death of Bapu when he felt suddenly called upon to undertake higher and more serious responsibilities. It was at his persuasion that the Sarvodya Samaj was founded in March, 1948. Sometimes after he went round the country and took interest in the problem of the resettlement of Meoes near about Delhi. That too, however, did not pacify his inner urges. Again an illness came to his rescue and after severe hard thinking he resolved upon a new venture of physical labour and self-sufficiency at Paramdham in which he himself worked in the fields for eight to ten hours a day. That experiment goes on still with a band of selfless workers devoted to it under his guidance.

While busy in his Samya-Yoga work, Vinoba was urged by leading members of Sarvodaya Samaj to attend the third session at Shivarampalli (Hyderabad Dn.). He consented and on 8th March 1951, left Paunar on foot and after covering more than 300 miles reached Shivrampalli on 7th April. On his way back he thought of going through the Telengana area. It was at Pochampalli village in Nalgonda district on 18th April that the idea of Bhu-Dana-Yagya flashed across his mind and with Ramnam on his lips he launched upon the Bhu-Dana-Yagya, which is now a country-wide movement.

'Gitai'

As has been said above Vinoba translated Gita into Marathi in 1930-31 and gave it the name of Gitai (mother Gita), which has sold in tens of thousands. His devotion to Gita is matchless and complete. As he says, Gita is his life-element (Pran-Tatwa) and he lives in the Gita atmosphere. His discourses on Gita, Gita Pravachan, are a wonderful exposition of the Gita doctrine. It has been translated into Hindi Telugu, Kanarese Malayalam and several other languages of the country.

Like a true devotee of Gita, Vinoba refuses to distinguish between Karma (Action), Gyan (Knowledge) and Bhakti (devotion), and feels that all three must go together as the shape and weight and sweetness of a 'laddo' do go. He is, therefore, a master of action and hero of thought and genius of devotion. As a master of action he has been a farmer, scavenger, spinner, weaver, teacher, teli, coolie etc. As a hero of thought he has given some very illustrious gems to Marathi literature. Besides, Vinoba is a linguist of eminence. Marathi language is his mother tongue, so also Gujerati. He has acquired a thorough knowledge of Hindi, Bengali, Oriya and Punjabi. He knows all the four South Indian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam. In Telangana he recited the 'shlokas' of Gita in Telugu and relently he was studying the classical Tamil Veda. English and French he learnt at school. That he is always young as a student is clear by the fact that he learnt Arabic at the age of 46 and studied the holy Quran which he can recite remarkably well

As a man of devotion, he went into trance and tears rolled down his cheeks when he opened the Lakshmi Narayan Temple of Wardha.

Thus his whole life is a dedication to God whom he wants to see in the smallest particle as also in the poorest and most down-trodden.

The late Sri Mahadev Desai wrote about him:

"Vinoba has something which others have not. His first-rank chararterstic is to resolve his decision into action the moment the former is once made His second characteristic is continous growth .... Besides Bapu, I found this quality in Vinoba alone".

Clock-Like

This is perfectly true. Like a flowing stream Vinoba is always new and fresh

Yet he observes his routine with a sun-like regularity. His refusal to cut short his programme when he met with a serious accident near Meerut in November last, bears this out. And every day he has something new to say in his post-prayer speech.

Vinoba though on foot, is fast moving onward. His is not merely to take an acre of land or half there. His is to bring about a revolution in the life of the society as a whole. The Bhu-Dana-Yagya movement is an initial Satyagraha to this end. One can well see that time is not far off when he will give a call for Sarv-Dan-Yagya and turn the present unfortunate tide in the economic, social and political life of the country. But what forms the future Satyagraha will take nobody can say. Yet none need be in doubt about the final objective, the attainment of economic and social freedom of the country. The Bhu-Dana-Yagya, therefore, is the first step. And the more selflessly and sincerely and resolutely it is taken, the easier the journey ahead. Vinoba is on the march! Long Live Vinoba!

Inducement To Buy

"I remember hearing an announcer reading a commercial in the middle of one show. It was sponsored by a carpet manufacturer and the voice said, 'Come and see our stock of glorious carpets in more than forty appalling shades.' Of course, it should've read 'appealing shades!' "

—Jack Dobson on BBC.

* *

Deems Taylor once attended an audition of young dramatic talent with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Witnessing the female participants quaver through the sleepwalking scene in 'Macbeth,' Lynn whispered to Taylor, "Absolutely no talent in the whole group," and added, "Thank God."

His Shoulders Lifted A Truck

JOHN DAVIS IS WORLD'S STRONGEST MAN

TURNING a human screw-jack for lifting a 3,000 pound truck to relieve a victim is one of the achievements to the credit of John Davis, the strongest man in the world.

This American Negro, a mild-looking ratund citizen from Brooklyn, beat the black-haired, pudgy Soviet heavy-weight Jakov Kutsenko by lifting 1,019 lbs.in the 1950 world meet at Paris.

John Davis hopes to do 1,100 pounds at the coming Helsinki Olympics.

IN a New York garage, a 3,000-pound pick-up truck slipped and pinned a mechanic beneath. There wasn't time to rig the chain hoist; there weren't enough men around to lift the truck by hand. But John Davis, one of the garage hands, slid underneath, braced his shoulders and strained upwards. Slowly the truck inched up. The mechanic was pulled out, bruised but otherwise unhurt, write Ted Shane and Bud Greenspan in "The Courier" magazine.

John Davis, a Brooklyn Negro, is probably the strongest man alive. For 11 years he has been undisputed, undefeated heavyweight amateur weight-lifting champion of the world. He has set 24 records in the three standard Olympics lifts. One of these records consisted of hoisting 402 pounds high overhead. The average man could not even budge this weight.

In his own sport, John Davis is as great an athelete as Joe Louis ever was in his, but U.S. newspapers normally devote only a few lines to his conquests.

To be appreciated properly Davis has to go to Europe. France affectionately calls him "l'Hercule Noir" and has offered him full citizenship, as well as a home and a business. Germany, Sweden, Spain, England and Egypt have also offered him citizenship. And one Mohammedan country hinted it would throw in a harem if he became a citizen.

Davis doesn't look a bit like a Samson in his street clothes. But when he changes into his lifting togs he exposes a five-foot nine-inch 220-pound figure in which nature has hit the jackpot. He starts wide, and continues down the same way. Muscles bulge and ripple under his skin like rabbits under a rug.

Others Before

Strong men since Atlas have lifted bulky objects ranging from anvils to baby elephants. Louis Cyr, the fabulous Canadian, astounded the world by pushing a goods wagon up a slight incline. France's mighty Apollon, clad in a tiger skin, bent the thick bars of a cage and escaped daily. Thousands thronged to see human power-houses like Vantissart, of England, who tore old tennis balls in two; Poland's Franz Bienkowski, who broke coins with his fingers and tore the covers from tins; and Germany's von Boeckmann, who specialized in ripping a pack of cards into confetti. One of the greatest was the 398-pound Austrian, J. Karl Swoboda, who drank from a barrel held over his mighty head.

When Swoboda died it required eight colleagues to lift his coffin and six draught horses to tow the cortege; 5 000 Viennese lined the streets to mourn their hero's passing.

His Speciality

Davis leaves such accomplishments to the circus Samsons. He concentrates on the three so-called Olympic lifts. Performed with a standard bar bell — which looks like two train wheels on an axle—the Big Three are the Military Press, the Snatch and the Clean and Jerk.

In the Military Press the bar bell is hoisted smoothly to the chest, held there for two seconds, then pushed upwards until the arms are straight, held for another two seconds then returned in the same way. The Snatch is a nonstop Military Press. The weight is "snatched" from the floor aloft in one movement; at the same time the legs are split one behind the other to gain leverage. In the Clean and Jerk the bar is "cleaned" to the chest while splitting the legs; it is held there for two seconds, then "jerked" upwards. A judge times you and looks for flaws in form.

"All you need for this sport," says Davis, "is co-ordination, stamina, timing, terrific concentration and the ability to release a tremendous amount of nervous and physical energy at a given moment. A few muscles also help."

How He Began

Although small and spindly in his youth, he dreamed of being Tarzan, and started doing simple muscle exercises in his early teens. One day on a school friend's dare young John seized a 125-pound block of cement and, with a mighty heave, lofted it overhead. An amateur weight-lifter Steve Wolsky, happened to be passing the playground and saw the feat. He recognized the lift as a natural press executed with the form lifters sometimes take years to acquire. Wolsky invited the boy to a gym rigged up in his home, where Davis was soon lifting car bells weighing a lot more than he did.

Ten months later, in his first contest, Davis was placed third in the bantam-weight class. He was beginning to collect first-place ribbons and medals when he was brought to the attention of a manufacturer of strength equipment. This patron fixed him up with an athletic scholarship in Philadelphia, and saw that he got further weight-lifting training.

Record Broken

Late in 1938 Davis—now a 17-year-old, 194-pound power plant—found himself on a ship headed for Vienna, and the world weight-lifting championships, as a heavyweight substitute. When something happened to the U. S light-heavy weight, young John dieted down to 181 pounds to replace him. Appearing before a jammed Vienna Opera House, Davis was nervous, and presumably weakened by the strenuous dieting. He captured the world light-heavy title, however, with a spectacular 815 pounds for the three lifts. One was a mighty 330-pound Clean and Jerk.

In 1941 Davis graduated to heavy-weight champion, with a record-shattering 1,009 3/4 pounds.

Shortly thereafter, Uncle Sam called him to the colours.

When Davis returned from Korea in late '45—shrunk 45 pounds by an attack of jaundice, and almost ready to give up weight-lifting—a friend talked him into defending his title in Paris. Before 20,000 muscle-mad spectators at the Palais de Chaillot Davis somehow retained his crown.

Competition is so fierce at international lifting matches that the atmospnere can become highly charged. In the 1950 world meet Russia was a surprise entry. Headed by the black-haired, pudgy heavyweight Jakov Kutsenko, the Soviet team flew into Paris unexpectedly, bringing its own doctor, interpreter official cameraman and food. Going into immediate seclusion, the Russians set up a war of nerves: rumour had it that Kutsenko had lifted a titanic 1,019 pounds in practice. Joe Louis vs. Schmeling didn't whip up more excitement around Europe than did Davis vs. Kutsenko.

WINS BATTLE OF GIANTS IN PARIS

Battle Of Giants

Before a seething audience at the Palais de Chaillot, Kutsenko announced he would press 297 pounds. Davis named the same weight. Kutsenko promptly protested that, since he'd chosen 297, Davis would have to lift either more or less. Davis took the next higher authorized weight, 308 pounds. Kutsenko pressed the 297, asked for 308, made that too, and decided to stand pat.

Now it was Davis's turn. As he tensed for his lift, Kutsenko protested again; since he had just heaved 308 the American would have to pick another number. "He was trying to wear me out before I got started", Davis says. "While they were arguing I bent down and lifted. That settled the argument." Davis then called for 319 made it, and the judges chalked up a 16-point lead for him.

In the Snatch, Kutsenko barely made 297; then, in a desperate attempt to cut down Davis's lead, he tried 308 and failed in three attempts. Davis easily snatched 308 and called for 325 pounds. The bar bell was overhead in a split second, with the judges indicating a perfect lift. But Davis revealed that his knee had brushed the floor—a foul. "Nobody had seen it" says Davis, "but I didn't want to go round with a weight on my mind." On the next try the bell shot up flawlessly.

Kutsenko, now 49 points behind, cleaned and jerked 341. The U. S. Goliath asked for 375 pounds. To fail this would mean the title—for, once named, a figure can't be reduced. But he didn't fail.

He won the match with a total of 1,019 pounds—the same weight with which the Russians had sought to scare Davis in their rumours.

His Ambition

One of these days John Davis hopes to hit the lifter's dream ceiling —1,100 pounds. This is the equivalent of the four-minute mile and the 16-foot pole vault.

He's done 1,062 already, at the 1950 Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires, and naturally he'd like to reach 1,100 at the coming 1952 Olympics at Helsinki, Finland, where he'll meet old rivals like Kutsenko, Italy's Machinelli, Hepburn of Canada, Egypt's Geissa, and the European champion, Schattner, of Germany.

ASPIRES TO 'LIFT' 1,100 AT HELSINKI

Now 31, and, a mild-looking, rotund-citizen with a crew-cut head, Davis lives in a walk-up Brooklyn apartment He has a fine baritone voice, and is taking singing lessons, hoping to sing in opera some day.

'Mirror Athletes'

Davis holds great scorn for what he calls "Mirror Athletes", those deeply tanned, V-shaped torsos, draped in imitation leopard-skin briefs, you see gazing affectionately at their biceps in public print. "Those muscles don't mean a thing," he says, "All those fellows can play is Living Statues. Heck, they can't even press their own weight."

He is no exhibitionist, but for his own amusement Davis has torn jack chains, bent crowbars and crushed bottle caps with his fingers—privately.

Some 10,000,000 men in many countries go seriously about seeking strength through lifting weights. Recently John Y. Smith at the age of 60, won Strongest Man in New England honours. Dr. Peter Karpovith, after polling 31,702 lifters for hernias, strained backs, faulty hearts, etc. has come up with the news that no sport except ping-pong can show so few injuries per 1,000 participants.

PROBLEM OF WORLD HUNGER

Contniued from page 19, col. 5

ment of hunger upon peoples and ruination of the soil, was due to ignorance or lack of foresight. Much, especially during the nineteenth century, was due to deliberate policy, to the rapacity and brutality of mercantile imperialism. We no longer have the excuse of ignorance; and we like to pride ourselves on an enlightened and anti-imperialist outlook.

Yet we breathe pious cant about Freedom from Want, and let Asia starve until she revolts. Then we lift our hands in horrified protest. "The Communist revolution is winning in China" writes de Castro, in his wonderfully well-balanced account of that nation.

"because, although Chiang Kai Shek has a powerful ally in the United States, the followers of Mao Tse Tung have a still stronger ally. That ally is hunger. For a long time the Western powers thought that starvation was THEIR ally, because it regularly killed off some millions of Chinese and thus held in check the Yellow Peril. It now becomes clear that they were wrong. The forces of Chiang Kai-shek collapsed because he fought on the side of continued starvation, against the interests of his own people while Mao Tse-Tung has sought to lead his people in a struggle to end starvation."

This is well said; but what have we learnt from this lesson?

What sort of diet, for instance, do we expect the natives of Africa to afford with the wages we pay them? And how long do we expect them to tolerate present conditions?

The same story, with variations, is repeated everywhere, even in the urban and rural slums of some of the most developed countries.

Best Investment

It is surely plain that the state of affairs has endured long enough. Humanitarians and philanthropists are constantly saying so; but they are disregarded by generals and politicians. Yet even when a MacArthur can be glorified at the expense of a Boyd Orr (who, incidentally, contributes a Foreword to this book), we still have one hope left: that the hardest and thickest skulls of those who direct our fortunes may yet realise in time, and act upon the realisation, THAT THE ABOLITION OF HUNGER ON A WORLD SCALE IS NOT MERELY PHILANTHROPY BUT THE BEST POSSIBLE INVESTMENT, AND THE ONLY POLICY THAT SHOWS ANY HOPE OF BRINGING IN DIVIDENDS OF PEACE AND PLENTY.

The value of "The Geography of Hunger" lies not only in the facts it discloses, but also in the lack of sensationalism, its wide human sympathy and its impartiality with regard to nations and races. But one or two points should be remembered while reading it. Firstly, it deals of necessity, with physical conditions and has little space in which to consider the complexities associated with them. The superstructure of ideological, religious and psychological drives which would complete this sketch of the human race must be filled in by the reader, or he will be in danger of oversimplifying the isuues involved.

Calories And Growth

Secondly, there is a tendency to posit a kind of ideal man, a norm requiring a certain number of calories and vitamins and averaging certain physical measurements. This leads the author to suggest that certain races or groups of men of small stature may be abnormal. This seems to me to be a dangerous preconception. When enough generations of Chinese have been as well-fed as Swedes or Americans it may, or may not, affect their stature.

Meanwhile, it may even be rash to assume that Westerners are totally healthier specimens, intellectually and psychologically, as well as physically, than Easterners.

Thirdly, modifications of the human organism are also made, I imagine, by physical factors other than food—by megalopolitan and urban, as opposed to rural, environments, for instance.

Such criticisms as these do not invalidate de Castro's facts or diminish the value of his theories and conclusions. His facts are the products of careful investigation, and his hypotheses are always stimulating. With its full bibliography and its detailed index, the book provides an excellent foundation for the study of hunger in all its aspects. Above all, it is written graciously and with deep feeling, but without emotionalism; and although it is the product of a grave yet sanguine temperament, of a man with a full sense of responsibility, it is a fascinating and absorbing book, even if much of its matter should make us horrified and ashamed.

LESS KNOWN OF WELL KNOWN

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

Gulliver's Travels."

* * *

FARADAY

One day Faraday, after demonstrating his discovery of induced electricity, was asked by the Minister of Exchequer, who was in the audience, what was the use of this new discovery. According to one version, Faraday answered: "Of what use, sir, is a new-born babe?'

* * *

GARRICK

Sterne, the author of 'Sentimental Journey,' who had the reputation of treating his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said he, with amazing assurance, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burst over his head."

"If you think so," replied Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

* * *

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

Samuel Hopkins Adams, who was always willing to try anything once, had accepted an invitation to a nudist party. Describing the experience to some friends the next day, he said, "They certainly didn't do things by halves. Even the butler who opened the door for me was completely nude."

"If he wasn't uniformed, how did you know it was the butler?" asked Mr. Adams' literal-minded publisher.

"Well," said Mr. Adams, "it certainly wasn't the maid."

* * *

SHERIDAN

Sheridan was once staying at the house of an elderly maiden lady in the country, who wanted more of his company than he was willing to give.

When she proposed one day to take a stroll with him, he excused himself on account of the weather.

Shortly afterwards she met him sneaking out alone.

"So Mr. Sheridan," said she, "it has cleared up."

"Just a little, Madam — enough for one, but not enough for two."

* * *

SHERIDAN AGAIN

Sheridan was one day much annoyed by a fellow-member of the House of Commons, who kept crying out every few minutes, "Hear! hear!"

During the debate he had occasion to describe a political contemporary who wished to play a rogue, but had only sense enough to act fool. "Where," exclaimed Sheridan, with great emphasis — "Where shall we find a more fooling knave or a more knavish fool than he?"

"Hear! hear!" came the inevitable cry from the troublesome member.

Sheridan turned round, and, thanking him for the prompt information, sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

* * *

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

An English schoolboy of fifteen used to come to my apartment to be helped with his examinations. I promised that if he passed he could have anything he wished as a present as long as it did not cost more than five pounds. He said it would cost two pence and he left me puzzled. He passed. He came for his reward. He said that he wanted to make a telephone call on the white telephone I had; and when I, readily agreeing, asked him whom he wanted to ring up, he said: "Shaw."

There was nothing for it: I had to ring Shaw. I explained the situation to the author and put the boy on the phone. The boy told Shaw, as an introduction; that he was writing a play to be put on at Christmas in his school hall. He said he wanted advice. Shaw gave it to him. He talked to this unknown, rather tongue-tied schoolboy for half an hour. Of what I heard rattling in the earpiece the final passage remains in my memory: "But why do you write about history? Write about what you know, boy. What do you know? Eh? What? Well, you know your schoolmasters, don't you? Then write a play about them. Tell them you're doing it. Then half of them will toady to you for the rest of the term, and the other half will treat you as a danger to society, as they treat me. Your play won't get on the stage; it'll be stopped and that's probably not such a bad thing anyway. But you'll have been famous for eight whole weeks. That's a good start for your career. All you want after that is brains and money. Have you brains? You have? Now, have you got any money? You haven't. Well, that's something in which I can't help you. Goodbye."

* * *

G. B. S. AGAIN

"You don't expect me to know what to say about a play when I don't know who the author is, do you?..... If it is by a good author, it's good play, naturally. That stands to reason."

"With the single exception of Homer, there is no eminent writer, not even Sir Walter Scot, whom I can despise so entirely as I despise Shakespeare when I measure my mind against his.... It would positively be a relief to me to dig him up and throw stones at him."

* * *

DOROTHY PARKER

Dorothy Parker was best known for her wisecracks and most of them are still as fresh in their biting brilliance as they were when they were first used.

After watching Katherine Hepburn in a Broadway play, Dorothy once came out with the review: "Hepburn ran the whole gamut of emotion from A to B."

One of her book reviews ran thus: "This must be a gift book. That is to say, a book which you wouldn't take on any other terms."

The most magnificent sally I remember about Parker came when she was attending a dinner.

While entering the dining hall, there was beside her a beautiful and catty lady playwright. The playwright stepped aside.

"Age before beauty," she said sweetly.

"Pearls before swine," said Parker majestically and swept into the room for a very hearty dinner.

Dorothy Parker was just unpredictable. And she was more delightful than unpredictable. Somerset Maugham summed it up when he said: "Helen could make a scholar famous with a kiss. She (Parker) can make a fool immortal with a gibe."

* * *

ARTEMUS WARD

Artemus Ward was travelling on a slow-going Southern train soon after the Civil War.

As the conductor was punching his ticket, Artemus remarked: "Does this railroad company allow passengers to give it advice if they do so in a respectful manner?"

The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so.

"Well;" Artemus went on, "it occurred to me it would be well to detach the cowcatcher from the front of the engine, and hitch it to the rear of the train. For, you see, we are not liable to overtake a cow; but what is to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting a passenger?"

A-Courting We Will Go

(Continued from page 2, col. 5)

that the lady was His Worship's wife!

●

Perhaps the most interesting bad boy in this metropolis today is a young gentleman we shall call Bugs. He is the type psychologists would term "a natural."

Bugs was in school with me and first came into prominence when he led an abortive raid on the school tuckshop "to relieve the monotony of things."

In order to "get even" with the principal who had expelled him for this breach of conduct, he and his pal (We shall call him Skinny) drove upto the school in a gharry at mid-night and emptied the band-room of every musical instrument. As the gharry raced out of the school compound, they blew clarinets, cornets and trombones and banged cymbals and drums like an orchestra out of hell.

Bugs graduated to the "big time" during World War II, specialising in the removal of army vehicles from the depot.

During a few words with him when he was last brought up for trial (He spends about six months of the year in lock-ups and jails) he told me his narrowest escape was a small affair. He was seen leaving the telegraph quarters in suspicious circumstances late one night and was accosted by a Sub-Inspector. Gathering his wits, Bugs told the policeman he was on night duty and on his way to work. Certain that he had convinced the officer he added "What time is it?"

At the moment the alarm on the clock that he had come by in the telegraph quarters and which was concealed on his person went off!

I asked him whether the stories that were circulated about police third degree methods bore any truth.

"Certainly," he replied. "While questioning me on this case they had me handcuffed in a crucifix position for so long I was beginning to feel like Jesus.

"Haven't you any ambition?" I asked.

"Sure," he said. "To poison Deputy Inspector's police dog!"

He scorned my offer to help him get employment when he came out.

"Two hundred rupees a month" he laughed. "I make almost as much a day."

Skinny was the other type of criminal. He married Bugs' girl and has made the Armed Forces his career.

Bugs, not to be outdone, married Skinny's sister.

All accused are not criminals. Quite a number of them are arrested as a result of the social and economic conditions prevailing in the country today.

Only recently a very undernourished man was produced in the Ballard Pier Court charged with theft.

"I am suffering from tuberculosis," he told the magistrate "and have been unable to get admittance into a hospital for the last two years. A friend of mine hinted that if I were to be arrested the Government would make arrangements for me to be admitted to a sanatorium."

The magistrate had his story verified then ordered his admittance to a State hospital.

There are times when even magistrates can be human.

SLAVERY AND SUICIDE IN JAPAN

Four Million Women Live Life Of Shame!

DURING the twelve months ending June 30th, 1951, a total of 1,579 persons were sold into slavery in Japan: 674 were under the age of eighteen; and 574 were girls.

In a twelve-month period ending April 30th, 1951, 23,360 Japanese committed suicide, an average of sixty-four a day—eighteen per cent. higher than the previous year's all-time record, writes Harry J. Greenwall in 'Tit-Bits'.

The Tokyo High Court recently confirmed the death sentence on Sadamichi Hiraswa, an artist who poisoned twelve bank clerks so that he could carry out a £2,000 robbery. Hiraswa entered a bank, telling the clerks he was a health inspector. He gave them a mixture and told them they must drink it as a precaution against dysentery. The mixture was cyanide. When the clerks writhed in dying agony, Hiraswa took the money. The accused confessed he needed the money to keep a number of love-affairs going.

I have given these items from current Japanese newspapers because they have a distinct meaning for all of us. They mean, in short, that despite all the wishy-washy talk of how Japan has been converted to democracy it is the same old sinister Japan. But there is just one change, at the top, so let us look at that before we go into the slavery question.

In order to pretend that they are true converts to democracy, the wily Japanese took their Emperor, who used to be called the "Son of Heaven", and used him as a puppet, just as before the war the military caste used him as a puppet.

Reds Do It

First of all they reduced the 8,000 officials in his palace to a little more than 1,000. Then they made the Emperor a caricature of a Western monarch and sent him out visiting hospitals and factories. In November, 1951, when he visited the University of Tokyo, Communist students surrounded his car, threatened to overturn it, and shouted Communist slogans at him. Imagine that happening to the "Son of Heaven" a few years ago.

Suicide in Japan has always been a major industry, and it usually takes two forms only. The first is the notorious harakiri and is committed because of loss of honour—or fancied loss of honour. The second is what may be called emotional suicide due to unrequited love.

In Japan, women are punished for committing adultery, but men are not. Women have always been the inferior sex. Now the suicide statistics are swollen because of the ever-increasing spread of slavery and the desire to escape from it. And failure to escape usually ends in suicide.

Since the Peace Treaty, with Japan was signed at San Francisco, travelling missions of little Japanese may be seen in European cities—very polite, always smiling, very anxious to please. Coming down to brass tacks, these trade missions are here on legitimate business. But that business is not going to do Britain any good, because it means the swamping once again of world markets with Japanese goods made by slave labour. Politely, a travelling Japanese salesman will deny this and tell you that "now we have trade unions." A good story; they have trade unions but they are powerless ones.

Daughters For Sale

Japanese peasants' daughters have the choice of the honourable factory or the "honourable" life of shame. The price a Japanese father gets for the sale of his daughter—about ten shillings—is the same in both cases.

If she goes to the factory she begins work from the age of eleven and lives in, of course. In Japanese textile factories I have seen girls of fourteen looking after a frame with as many as 460 spindles.

Recruiting officers, so they may be called, tour the countryside of Japan buying girl children. THE SALE IS LEGAL, because the father signs a document saying he has willingly sold his daughter—or daughters. If he cannot write, he makes a mark.

Between two and three million children are now being born every year in Japan, so the female fodder for the factory life—and worse—is inexhaustible.

Yet the whole of the traffic does not go through the hands of the representatives of the factories because there are also the kidnappers.

The kidnappers employ "indicators," usually young boys who, when they see a likely-looking girl, follow her and find out about her. If the indications are satisfactory—that is to say the girl does not belong to an influential family—then the information is passed on to the kidnapper, who picks up his victim and sells her. The figure I gave in the beginning of this article, although official, is but a tithe of the real number of boys and girls sold into slavery. The boys are all placed in factories.

Dreary Life

Actually, although they are slaves, the workers in these factories live better than they did at home. They are well fed and looked after, but it is a dreary life. One-third of the total of female labour recruited tries to get away from its monotonous existence. Few succeed, hence the sensational suicide statistics.

The girl factory workers have a traditional song they sing in the factory bath houses. "Another factory appears to be paradise, but the one you are in is hell."

THERE ARE NOW MORE THAN FOUR MILLION WOMEN LIVING LIVES OF SHAME IN JAPAN.

They, too, are nothing more nor less than slaves, since the proprietors of the establishments where they live keep them perpetually in debt.

They mostly start with three-year contracts and would be entitled to leave at the end of that time were they not in constant debt, owing money for their kimonos and elaborate hair-do's. Although the state knows that the girls are retained by trickery, nothing is done about it.

Another reason for suicide in Japan, but among males of mature age, is usury. In Japan, as in India, the farmers are largely in the hands of the money-lenders who are able to charge as much as sixty per cent. interest.

This in turn is one of the reasons for slavery. The small farmer, driven to desperation, sells his children to slavery because it means fewer mouths to feed.

NO DEVALUATION OF DEGREES

(Continued From Page 5 Col. 5)

taken. For reasons similar to those mentioned in connection with the clerical services, it appears rational to recruit people at the Intermediate stage. If necessary a special curriculum may be drawn up for them as also continuation courses.

It is beyond the scope of the present proposals to go into details as to how these proposals should be worked. In general education at the Intermediate level with some vocational bias will prove adequate. The abler candidates selected at this stage should be allowed to enter administrative services also in due course. It will also be advantageous to have special staff-colleges for training such personnel.

At Top Level

Now we come to the topmost level; the administrative cadre. The numbers involved are very small and the vacancies arising every year also few. It is in the best interests of the country to select the ablest candidates for these posts. The procedure adopted in England for selection to Class I Civil Service may also be employed here.

These are two:—

(1) An open competitive examination.

(2) A preliminary competitive examination for first and second class honours graduates followed by a selection procedure involving personality and intelligent tests.

In a rational scheme based on these proposals is developed, it will prevent the overcrowding of Universities by persons who are not interested in academic studies. Administrative services will also greatly profit by better trained and more experienced personnel. The need is specially urgent as there is acute dearth of specialists in all walks of life, and the country cannot afford to continue the present wasteful system.

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VILLAGERS COOPERATE FOR THEIR OWN GOOD

Left: People of Okigwi were persuaded voluntarily to pull down part of their houses to allow new, straight roads to be built through the town. District Officer Mann talks to the owner of the house through which the road has been driven.
Right: Drilling for water at Atakka, Orlu District of East Nigeria. Villagers who benefit from it also contribute their mite to the cost of the work

Projects With A Million Partners

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

COMMUNITY development has made rapid headway in British Africa in recent years, particularly in Nigeria where the Ibo people have improved their country beyong recognition since the war.

Fifty years ago the Ibo people were warring with each other. Today they are still divided enough for the spirit of competition to enter into the bulk of their affairs. Perhaps because of this, they are less conservative than many other peoples and they have shown a better grasp of progressive ideas than most

Luckily, enough inspired administrators have been found to lead most of this energy into good channels. Mr. E. R. Chadwick, OBE, the Senior Officer in charge of Community Development in the Eastern Region, was the first to have outstanding success in teaching an Ibo community to help itself.

He worked at Udi and a film records a slightly fictionalised version of his work. He believes that to do things for a people without requiring their complete co-operation is morally pauperising.

The whole idea of community development is that the will and the effort shall come from the peope, with the advice and help of the District Officer always in the background. Naturally, the effect of this scheme varies with the personality of the District Officer.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

It is only recently that the African villager has begun to realise that taxes have a relationship to the amenities he enjoys and that the things he requires have to be paid for either in money or in work. This relationship is often remote and not easily recognisable; but that does not make it any the less real.

Perhaps the biggest thing of all is the new realisation that even a small community is quite a powerful force. The fine maternity home in Orlu, for instance, is the product of the co-operative effort of the villagers.

District Officer Eric Powell of Naukka Division talks with a local chief about road construction.

Each family in the area contributed five pounds; but that, of course, did not cover the whole cost. That is where the District Officer steps in with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

In the richer areas of the oil palm belt the village contributions are in money. This is a time of plenty for them. Further inland, where the people have not so much loose cash, they give labour or materials or both. Expensive things like sheet iron and aluminium roofs are usually provided by the District Officer. The Regional Government provides well-boring rigs and pays their crews. When materials have been gathered and a site approved the craftsmen of the Public Works Department are available to direct the work so that nothing is lost in contractors' profits.

CONTROL IN LOCAL HANDS

The time has now come when Administrators are sometimes worried by the ambition of the villagers. They are forced to point out that maintenance is often as expensive as capital charges and schemes have to be pruned to keep recurrent expenses within the capacity of the community.

In projects like maternity homes and schools various missions are helping with staffing and maintenanc; but in all these things the villagers themselves are being encouraged to keep control in their own hands. There have been examples of failure when outside bodies have taken over, a little too fully, projects which the villagers have paid for themselves. It is generally accepted that the responsibility of management should remain with the villages if the best social benefits are to be obtained.

GOOD RATE

Midwife Christiana Eteng has been five months in the Orlu maternity home and has delivered in that time some 250 children.

A World Of Din

WHILE medical science progressess towards the discovery of cures for hither to "incurable" diseases, much moral strength is being sapped by a disease beyond the scope of medicine and surgery. This disease is "the popular mania for superficial entertainment."

Ours is a period of feverish impatience and dissatisfaction. Insatiate crowds rush blindly in search of thrills and sensation. This wheel of frenzied excitement exhausts nervous energy and hinders the efforts now being made for increased production. Heedless millions find it too laborious to use their own minds in quiet meditation, studious pursuit or creative endeavour. Apparently the senses must be stimulated ceaselessly by superficial entertainments.

Only a few weeks ago, queues of 10,000-15,000 football "fans" waited—many for as long as ten hours—to buy Cup-tie tickets. Outside one ground, struggling, almost hysterical people panicked and rushed the gates. Screaming women and children were lifted over the heads of others to safety, some were knocked down and injured. Even when officially informed that no more tickets were available, hundreds still waited—for what?

Right inside our homes we have the radio. A valuable asset to the community if intelligently used. But in many homes the wireless is switched on first thing in the morning, and it blares forth incessantly until the station closes down at night. Intelligent listening is out of the question, and family conversation is reduced to the minimum because so much effort is required to compete with the wireless. Children have little chance of doing their school homework or anything else worthwhile.

AT COMMUNITY WATER-TAPS

A new all-seasons water point built by community effort at Awgu in Eastern Nigeria. This saves a 2,000-yard walk to the villagers in the dry season

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